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PERMANENT COURT MODELED ON PLAN OF UNITED STATES

**Elihu Root Tells Bar Association
in New York How International
Tribunal Was Made Possible
by American Dual System**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Elihu Root, in an address before the members of the Bar Association here last night, gave credit to the fundamentals of government as tried and proved by the United States for solving the chief difficulty that appeared about to block the way to a successful plan for the permanent court in international adjustments.

Mr. Root was a member of the committee of thirteen which made the plans for the court.

"We encountered serious difficulties," Mr. Root admitted. "The second Hague plan for a world court submitted by the Americans at the Hague conference in 1919 failed because no agreement could be reached as to how the judges should be selected."

He said that the committee of which he was a member faced the same difficulty, and solved it by adopting a plan based on the successful experience of the United States Government.

American Dual System

He recalled the year 1787, when the Constitution of the United States was being framed, saying that the Americans were then faced with the same troublesome question. The little states would not agree to let the big states have an influence in accordance with their size and the big states refused to permit the lesser ones to enjoy the numerical superiority that would have been the result of giving each state an equal vote. The question was settled by the creation of the two legislative bodies. All states are equal in the Senate, whereas in the House the big states have a voice in proportion to their population.

The committee then agreed to have the judges for the international court elected by concurrent vote of the Council of the League of Nations, in which the big states are predominant, as in the American House of Representatives, and the Assembly of the League, in which the smaller states hold the balance of power.

The committee borrowed further from the experience of the United States by providing for a joint conference committee to meet in case of an inability to agree and frame some acceptable compromise as is done when the House and Senate lock horns.

Mr. Root explained that the court was created for the interpretation of the Treaty of Peace and particularly for the settlement of justiciable disputes that could not be cleared away by arbitration.

He said that the Taft treaties failed because they did not specify just what disputes were justiciable, and remarked that that fault was absent from the court just planned.

He strongly stressed the fact that the judges of the new court were to be strictly judges, and in no sense diplomats.

"The difficulty of arbitration in the past has been that the arbitrators were diplomats rather than judges," he said. "Nations were willing to submit judicial questions to a court, but had no confidence in any existing court, because the arbitrators were liable to negotiate as diplomats instead of sitting as judges. The proposed Court of International Justice is designed to be a court in which judges will sit and decide on the law and let consequences take care of themselves."

A Council of Experts

Mr. Root said that the committee of which he was a member, comprised of men from 10 countries, met at The Hague and worked purely as experts, not as representatives of any government. He likened the body to a number of engineers in conference to plan the building of a bridge. He then explained that all disputes not settled in the court would go to the Council of the League, and said that members of the Council would not act as judges, but that there every member would be fighting for the interests of his own country.

He cited this as reason for obligatory jurisdiction, saying that otherwise the nation having a weak case would dodge the court and go to the Council, in the hope of winning something through negotiation.

He explained that any nation before the court would have its own judge put on the bench with the regular members during the progress of the trial, saying that this would aid in obviating the greatest stumbling block to an agreement between nations in dispute—lack of understanding—by affording the counsel of men who thoroughly understood the customs, traditions and mental habits of their people. He said that long disputes in the committee of which he was a member were the direct result, not of basic differences of ultimate aim, but of the inability of a man of one nationality to understand what the man of another nationality was thinking and talking about.

Returning again to his emphasis of the importance of a purely judicial body, Mr. Root said:

"The eleven regular and four supplementary judges will be judges, sworn in as judges, having no other business and sitting on cases according to law."

A Step Forward

He explained that the plan adopted by the committee was simply a recommendation that had been submitted to the Council and then to the Assembly. He admitted his fear that there might be some objection to the obligatory arbitration provision, but insisted that no matter what became of the plan, or in what manner it might be amended, it was a distinct step forward in the necessarily slow march toward the achievement of world justice by peaceable methods.

"Any advance is always a shock to some people," he declared. "People shy away from progress and have to be treated like a nervous horse. Any attempt to go too fast or too far ends in failure."

In closing, he pointed out that the present world court was the direct result of the preparatory work accomplished by the Hague conference of 1899 and that of 1907 in accustoming the mind of a skeptical world to the idea of peace by arbitration rather than by sword.

Harding Stand Discussed

**New York Observers See Alleged
Variance in Reported Declarations**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Observers of the political situation here find significance in the utterances of Elihu Root and Senator Hiram W. Johnson, at Carnegie Hall, New York City, and Hoboken, New Jersey, with reference to Senator Warren G. Harding's position on the League of Nations.

Mr. Root said that it was not an issue of league or no league, but of the League with proper reservations, or without any reservations. He said that Senator Harding had announced that, under similar conditions, he would again vote for ratification with reservations.

Senator Johnson said: "There is nothing ambiguous or uncertain in our candidate's declaration. He has courageously taken his stand. He has put the League behind him. He wants neither interpretations nor reservations, but outright rejection. The issue is the League as presented by President Wilson, which Cox says he will take us into, and which Harding says he won't. I speak solely from the public utterances of our candidate, and these make plain beyond cavil that when he is President he will not take us into the League."

Senator Harding, in his first campaign speech in this state yesterday, told Rochester voters that the nation could not take seriously the Democratic insistence that the Covenant should be considered for acceptance as it stands, and he stood unflinchingly for such rejection, and had favored consistently an international association in the interest of peace, but could not, under present conditions, frame a definite and specific plan.

Senator Johnson said yesterday that he would be delighted to see established an international forum for full discussion of international problems tending to prevent war. The issue was the League, a specific contract, and not the endeavor to end wars.

FORCES OF POLES EVACUATE MINSK

**Commander Ordered to Leave
City After Gaining Military
Success—General Zellgowski
States His Plans in Vilna**

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Thursday)—

With regard to the occupation of Minsk by a detachment under Colonel Bastiewicz at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of October 18, it is learned that the detachment took possession of the whole artillery formation, the railway wagons and several motor cars. The booty also includes 18 machine guns and one field gun. Over 100 prisoners were taken and a similar number of Poles were liberated. As soon as connection with the chief Polish army was established, Colonel Bastiewicz received orders to leave Minsk. Lithuanian patrols are continuing to penetrate into neutral territory.

The "Kurier Poleski" announces that Marshal Pilsudski, referring to the Anglo-French note, declared that, if the Allies wished to deal with Vilna and hand it to Lithuania, he would be compelled to resign and take up his duties as a private citizen.

The first session of the leading commission of central Lithuania has been held at Vilna. General Zellgowski presented a program of work to be accomplished before the meeting of the Diet, to which he announced that he would hand over his powers.

Crisis in Lithuania

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

A dispatch from Grodno states that, according to news received from Kovno, the occupation of Vilna by General Zellgowski has occasioned a ministerial crisis in Lithuania. The premier has resigned, and Mr. Slazewski is mentioned as his successor.

SENATE CONTROL BEING CONTESTED

**Republican Leaders, Confident of
Electing President, Are Said
Now to Be Apprehensive of
Losing Upper House Majority**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee and a master of political strategy, is issuing pronouncements to the country landlaid in the election, now only 10 days off, there are echoes of an entirely different character emanating from the inner councils of the Republican Party.

Those who have access to the inner circles of the Republican Party are reporting increasing apprehension, not because of doubt of electing Senator Warren G. Harding as President, but because of the prospect that they may lose control of the United States Senate. The only factor which is now at all reassuring to them is the feeling among party managers that the strength of the national ticket will "carry over" enough Republican senators to retain control.

Sentiment Not a Unit

The feeling of apprehension has greatly increased in the past two weeks. The reports from all quarters are practically to the same effect. Senator Harding is said to be floating easily on the current of popular desire for change, a desire which is recognized as having been throughout one of his choicest assets.

But this current of sentiment is national, relates to the presidency, and is not reflected to anything like the same degree in the contests for the United States Senate, where the parties and the candidates are fighting strenuously amidst cross-currents and local situations. In fact, it is true that in precisely the same way as there is a general desire for change in the presidency, there is, throughout the country, a large degree of dissatisfaction with the work of the present Senate, and this feeling is increasing the difficulty of those senators who have a close contest on their hands, even in rock-bound Republican states. In five or six of which the Republican candidates can hope for nothing better than to come "trailing through."

In a recent dispatch to this paper the situation in the doubtful states was analyzed, and the analysis, if approximately correct, would indicate how close the contest in these states is, and what a small margin of safety the Republicans now have. Events of the last 48 hours have not eased the situation so far as the Republican leaders are concerned.

For one thing, the advent of Gov. James M. Cox, the Democratic candidate, into the New England states, brought the Republican "irreconcilable" senators of that section within direct range of the enemy's artillery, and when the smoke clears away there may possibly be revealed a large degree of damage to Republican strongholds.

Three Interesting Contests

In any case, it is a well-attested fact that the Republicans are anxious over the fate of some of their most prominent senators. James W. Wadsworth, in New York; George H. Moses, in New Hampshire, and Frank B. Brandegee, in Connecticut, are trailing far behind the national ticket, and so great is the apprehension at Republican headquarters, that the campaign in those states has been sifted almost exclusively into the senatorial contest.

The pro-League sentiment in their constituencies is only one of the factors aligned against these senators named. In all three states, organizations of a nonpartisan character are working for their defeat. Against all three the professional women politicians have been thoroughly organized, the avowed aim being to punish the senators for their record on the suffrage amendment. Again, the American Federation of Labor has sent workers into the field to organize its adherents for the defeat of these senators. Altogether, then, they have no easy road, and were it not for the inherent Republican structure of the states and the strength of the national ticket, their chances would be precarious.

Senator Smoot Oposed

Another standpat and stalwart who is fighting hard to retain his position in Republican councils is Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah. A prominent member of the Mormon Church, of that organization when he sided with the Lodge faction on the League of Nations issue. In the recent stages of the senatorial fight in Utah the Mormon Church has declared its neutrality, but the leaders of the organization are said to be lukewarm toward Senator Smoot, creating a situation which gives the Democratic candidate, M. H. Wellings, a fighting chance.

PACKER ARGUMENT PUT OFF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government has agreed to a continuance until next Tuesday of the argument scheduled for yesterday in the District Supreme Court on the plan of the Big Five Packers for the disposal of their market stockyards, it was announced at the Department of Justice.

MOTION TO AMEND RECORD IS DENIED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A motion to amend the record in the bill of exception in the matter of the Hulin petition was presented to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday morning and argued by Edwin A. Krauthoff, Esq.

The motion was denied by the court without calling upon other counsel.

Attorney-General Allen then stated informally a suggestion that he would like to file a motion in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, raising the question of the jurisdiction of the court over that case.

The court declined to consider his suggestion and stated that if the Attorney-General desired to file such a motion as he indicated he could bring up the question both as to his right to file such a motion and to appear in Eustace v. Dickey, at the date already set for argument, the 29th of November. No other counsel were called on in connection with the Attorney-General's suggestion.

NEW PROTEST MADE BY THE ARMENIANS

**They Criticize the Course of
France in Cilicia and Ask
United States to Exert Its
Influence in Their Behalf**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Protesting against the attitude of the French in Cilicia, Asia Minor, and requesting the exertion of the moral influence of the United States Government for the alleviation of Armenia's suffering, and for the realization of her legitimate aspirations, the American Committee for Armenian Independence has sent this appeal to President Wilson:

"Archbishop Yeghise Tourian, to whom you granted a cordial interview while in Paris, assuring him of your deep sympathy for the aspirations and welfare of Armenia, informs us, by a cablegram from Smyrna, that the French military authorities in Cilicia, Armenia Minor, have established a Turkish régime, disarmed and arrested the Armenian defenders of their homes and country, and expelled the Armenian leaders."

"It is not necessary to recapitulate the wrongs endured by the Armenians at the hands of the French, whom they assisted against both the Germans and the Turks during the war. If German conduct in Belgium and in northern France was unacceptably condemnable, words fail to characterize the French conduct toward her Armenian allies."

Armenians Eager to Fight

"In extenuation it may be thought that France, not having enough soldiers in Cilicia, is compelled to truckle to the Turk. But it is beyond comprehension that the well-equipped French Army of some 60,000 men, which under General Gouraud, subdued the forces of Prince Feisal—admittedly better organized and better fighters than the marauding bands of Mustapha Kemal—cannot cope with the murderous Turks. If France is helpless, why does she not permit the Armenians to defend themselves? General Antranik, the Armenian national hero, whom France made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1919—before her sense of justice had been eclipsed by militarism—thus in vain requested the French Government to withdraw her opposition to an Armenian campaign to be led by him in Cilicia."

"On the one hand, the European politicians, alleging that the Armenians no longer form a majority in some of their provinces, attempt to deprive them of their heritage. On the other hand, France persecutes the Armenians because they form a majority in Cilicia. In one place the Armenians are wronged because they are depleted; in another because they are numerous! Has history ever recorded such a betrayal as that of Armenia, whose body was crucified by the Turks and whose faith is now being crucified by the Allies?"

League of Nations' Value Questioned

"In the past, whenever the Turkish atrocities were reported, remonstrances were regarded as useless against the barbarian Turk, who could not understand the language of civilization. Fortunately, France is not a barbarian nation; she is highly civilized. Besides, there exists today a League of Nations, of which she is a member. If what was a League of Nations, if it cannot make one of its members act justly and humanely even toward a friendly people?"

"If, after so many sacrifices made by the Armenians for the cause of Christianity and civilization, cannot be guaranteed by the allied and associated powers, then the League of Nations is a mockery, and we must admit that it was not civilization, but barbarism that won the war."

"May we request you to exert the moral influence of the American Government for the alleviation of Armenia's suffering and for the realization of her legitimate aspirations?"

MEXICAN ENVOY ASKS COOPERATION

**Mr. Pesqueira Tells of Desire of
Government for Friendship and
Aid of United States—Not
Yet Officially Received**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of the Mexican Government, who has returned to Washington on the mission of seeking recognition for his government by the United States, has not yet been received either at the White House or at the Department of State. He issued a statement yesterday in which he set forth the improved position of Mexico and the desire of its government for friendship with the United States and other countries. The statement in part is as follows:

"I am in Washington as the confidential agent of the Mexican Government and as the personal representative of President de la Huerta. My duties are no less open and above board than the policies of my government. In the vast program of reconstruction already under way Mexico desires the friendship and aid of the United States."

"It is my business to build up these necessary cooperation contacts, promoting an association in expansion and development that will mean much to both countries. Mexico has well called the treasure house of the world. We mean to guard our tremendous resources against the exploitations of the past, but there is no touch of narrowness in our program. Those who work with us will share with us."

Good Relations Looked For

"From the beginning of my political career I have never ceased to believe in the possibility of good and permanent relations between Mexico and the great American Union."

"The only thing necessary to friendship is understanding. This has been prevented by many unhappineses. For one thing, my country has only recently finished the struggle that the American people won as far back as 1776. War, even when fought for freedom is destructive."

"I have the conviction that understanding has come to stay. The change in the government of Mexico is not merely a change in men but a change in ideas and ideals. Ten years I have been cooperating for the victory of a sane liberalism in my country. It has been won at last. The youth of Mexico is at the helm—young men whose vision is backed up by courage and enthusiasm and who view national problems in the light of progress."

"No Mexicans have ever been more representative of the soul of our people than the President of the Republic, Mr. Adolfo de la Huerta, President-elect Alvaro Obregón, General Calles, and General Alvarado, not to mention the scores of able men that they have gathered about them."

Not Military Adventurers

"These men, now directing the destinies of Mexico, are not military adventurers. They are directly chosen representatives of the Liberal Party. The rapid pacification of the country has been brought about less by force than by tact, good judgment, and square dealing."

"Our fields are being tilled again, the mining industries are extending their operations, and the widespread resumption of business is shown by the enormous increase of income at the customhouses. The railways in the last few months have surpassed the records of the best months in any previous year, and the Pullman Company for the first time in eight years is already sending its cars into Mexico."

"Moreover, hundreds of the foreign countries in all lines of industry that withdrew from Mexico during revolutionary times are making arrangements for resuming business in Mexico, aside from new ones intending to open up business in Mexico for the first time."

"The government is adapting to needs and reality those rough corners of legislation which the revolutionary upheaval rendered unavoidable. Laws and decrees are being carefully revised in a spirit of sane liberalism. In such spirit, the basic problem of petroleum is about to be solved; likewise that of the banks; with this same spirit we are creating a department of public instruction, with the lofty purpose of entering upon a vast educational program."

BOYCOTT ON WHEAT DELIVERY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Wheat Growers' Association of the United States is going to try to enforce a boycott against the delivery of wheat by the farmers after Monday. The effort is being made in order to bring the price of wheat back to a level that will afford a profit to the grower. Gov. Henry J. Allen has appealed to the government to stop the manipulations of wheat prices by board of trade dealings in futures. He has also urged that the importation of Canadian wheat be stopped for a period. The Topeka Board of Trade has barred all future deals for an indefinite period in an effort to bolster up the price of wheat which it is charged, has been beaten down by manipulation and not by real economic demands.

DISCUSSION TO OPEN ON ADRIATIC ISSUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Matters relating to frontier lines of demarcation between Italy and Jugo-Slavia are to be submitted to the decision of a committee appointed by each country. These commissions will be given plenipotentiary powers to decide all questions relating to the Adriatic littoral, including the thorny problem of Fiume. Two leading representatives appointed by the Jugo-Slavian cabinet council are Dr. Anthony Trumbitch, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Ninichich. The names of the Italian representatives are not yet known. The meeting of the commissions is expected to take place shortly at Pallanza on Lake Maggiore, in Italy.

ITALY'S CONCERN AT BRITISH COAL CRISIS

**Country Is so Dependent on Foreign
Supplies for Coal That
Industries Will Be Closed If
the Strike Continues**

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The effect of the British coal strike on conditions in Italy, despite reassuring statements by the Undersecretary of State for Commerce, can only be termed disastrous, an Italian authority in London stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Italy is wholly dependent on the outside world for her supplies of coal, and the exhaustion of the present small reserves must be followed by a wholesale shutting down of industry some time in November.

The present outlook is causing grave concern to the Italian authorities, and economic conditions, which have become increasingly acute, will not bearable if supplies from Great Britain are not shortly renewed. The recent victories gained by the workers over the factory owners will, it is expected, tend to make the workers' demands on the government still more insistent and exacting.

As recently cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, Italy has been increasing her coal imports from America, Australia, and China, but, compared with the coal received from Great Britain, other imported coal is found to be of inferior quality and of excessive price. By terms of the reparations agreement, Italy received 100,000 tons per month from Germany, but none from the French controlled areas of the Saar Valley. The majority of Italy's internal troubles, it is stated, can be directly traced to lack of coal and its consequent high price.

Previous to the coal strike, £10 per ton was being paid by industrial concerns for British imported coal, and this is reflected in the high cost of manufactured articles and foodstuffs. It was further stated that the supply of coal overshadows any other question that the Italian Government has under consideration.

Recent risings of the peasantry in Sicily, followed by the occupation of a number of estates, is not, it is stated, looked upon by the Italian authorities as a matter of any great significance. The Italian Government is adopting an attitude of impartial neutrality toward these sporadic risings. Similar actions of "land grabbing" have in the past occurred in two provinces near Rome, and the estates were eventually relinquished by the illegal settlers to the rightful owners.

It is confidently expected this will occur in the present instances in Sicily. In some cases the religious fervor of the populace has been appealed to, as occurred at Sant'angelo, where the owners resisted seizure by force of arms.

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CORRECTION ASKED FROM ELIHU ROOT

Governor Cox Complains of His Statement That Candidate Would Insist on Treaty as the President Negotiated It

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio on Wednesday sent a telegram to Elihu Root of New York, asking him to correct what the Democratic candidate declared was a false statement in Mr. Root's address on Tuesday regarding the Governor's position on the League of Nations issue.

The Governor's telegram follows: "Elihu Root, New York City: 'I have before me a quotation from your address on the League of Nations, delivered in New York City October 19, which reads, 'Mr. Cox declared that he will insist upon the Treaty just as Mr. Wilson negotiated it.' I am addressing you most respectfully, with recognition of your integrity of purpose and the signal service which you have rendered as a public man, mindful of the fact that you may have fallen into error through ignorance of the situation owing to your absence from the United States during a part of the presidential campaign.

Restatement of Position

"Your statement, however, is not in keeping with the facts which you are assumed to know by perusal of the daily papers. I have invariably stated in my addresses, and restate here, my wholehearted desire to make the United States member of League of Nations, and that to secure that consummation of the purpose of America when she entered the war, I will accept reservations that will clarify, that will be helpful, that will reassure the American people, and that as a matter of good faith, will clearly state to our associates in the League that Congress and Congress alone has the right to declare war, and that our Constitution sets up limits in legislation or treaty-making beyond which we cannot go. I have stated further that I will accept reservations from any source, which are offered in sincerity and with a desire to be helpful.

Mandate of People

"I have also stated that if I am elected President, my election can be construed only as a mandate of the American people, and that to secure ratification of the Treaty and the League I would sit down with the members of the United States Senate. I would confer with Mr. Wilson, and with you, Mr. Root, as well as with Judge Taft and all others who have a sincere purpose and whose service in the past equips them especially as advisors in this work. You know and know full well that Senator Harding very recently said: 'I am not interested in clarification, I am interested in rejection.'

"As I have stated at the beginning I am placing a charitable construction upon your statement that perhaps your partisanship has prevented your reading my addresses and your prejudice has prevented you from realizing the destructionist attitude of your own candidate. But you have made a statement concerning me which the records show is false, and I firmly but respectfully call upon you to correct this statement at once. Mr. Root, you have arrived at an honorable station in life. Many people trust you. You have no right to deceive them. You want the truth in this campaign. Your conscience will tell you that duty to it should be superior to duty to your party.

"JAMES M. COX."

Mr. Root's Reply

Mr. Cox's Telegram Said to Confirm Understanding First Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Elihu Root has replied as follows to the demand of James M. Cox for correction of his statement regarding Mr. Cox's position on the League:

"I have today received your telegram dated yesterday. I would not willingly do you an injustice and I do not think I have. You began your campaign by an interview with the President and an authoritative statement that you and he were in complete accord upon the League of Nations. I cannot be mistaken about his position. Throughout the long struggle in the Senate he steadfastly refused to give his assent to any reservation which substantially changed the Covenant as he brought it back.

Expressions Called Vague

"Such a change is not indicated by the vague and general expressions of your telegram saying that you will accept reservations that will clarify, that will be helpful, that will reassure the American people; that you would sit down with the members of the Senate that you would confer with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Taft and myself and all others who have a sincere purpose, etc., etc., because you are the one who would determine what was helpful, what would reassure the American people, what advice you would follow and you are solemnly publicly pledged to an agreement with Mr. Wilson concerning the Covenant he brought back from Europe.

"There is one statement of your telegram that does give a definite idea of where you stand upon what Mr. Wilson declares to be the heart of the league—the general alliance of Article X, by which the United States would undertake to guarantee as against external aggression the territory and in-

dependence of every member of the League and to make that guarantee good by war if necessary.

"You say in your telegram that you will accept reservations that 'will clearly state to our associates in the League that Congress and Congress alone has the right to declare war' and that 'Our Constitution sets up limits in legislation or treaty making beyond which we cannot go.'

Congress' Right Well Known

"That, it seems, is what you are willing to do about Article X. Well, it is absolutely nothing. Everybody knows already that only Congress has the right to declare war and that there are limits to legislation and treaty-making power.

"All governments of all civilized nations know it. You accomplish nothing by telling them of it again. The trouble about giving the guarantee provided in Article X is that the making of a treaty containing it is a solemn assurance to all the nations that it is within the treaty-making power and that the promise to make war binds Congress as fully as it binds all other members of our government to maintain the pledged faith of the United States.

"In all government the power to declare war rests somewhere and an agreement to make war is an agreement that that power shall be so exercised by the officers in whom it rests. A refusal by Congress to pass the necessary legislation would simply be a breach of the treaty.

"An analogous case is the power of Congress to appropriate money. There is no other power in our government to do that, but if the United States makes a treaty agreeing to pay \$1,000,000 to another country, would anyone say that the obligation could be canceled by a refusal of Congress to appropriate the money?

The Lodge Reservations

"Certainly, no; the only effect would be that the United States would have broken faith. The real question is whether we shall enter into a guarantee under which the faith of treaties will require Congress to pass a resolution declaring war. That is what the President proposed. That is what your telegram makes it clear you propose.

"On the same day when you sent the telegram, according to the press reports, in a meeting at Providence some one in the audience asked you: 'Would you accept the Lodge reservations to the League of Nations?' There was your opportunity!

"Among those reservations was one which said: 'The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, etc., etc., unless in any particular case the Congress which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or to authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States shall in the exercise of full liberty of action by act or joint resolution so provide.'

Meaning of Reservation

"That reservation would leave Congress free whenever the time came to act in accordance with its judgment and conscience and the judgment and conscience of its constituents regarding the merits of the controversy at that time.

"Your position as you now state it would have Congress bound by the solemn pledge of faith of our country to pass the resolution for war, no matter what the merits of the controversy might be.

"If you did not mean that Congress should be bound, you had an opportunity at that meeting in Providence to say, 'I agree to this reservation or to this part of this reservation.' Your answer is reported to have been: 'The Lodge reservations never were seriously suggested. If they had been suggested, I would have declared for them in the Republican platform adopted at Chicago.'

"And thus you sidestepped the question and you state in your telegram to me the perfectly futile thing you are willing to do upon the subject of Article X.

"Your telegram to me undertakes to state your case, and both what you say and what you refrain from saying confirm the understanding I expressed in my speech that your position and purpose are to impose upon the United States the Covenant negotiated at Paris without any real change whatever.

REPORT ON EVENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The first and main phase of the military operations in Mesopotamia has been closed by the relief of the Samawa and Kufa garrisons and the capture of Tuzi, so the War Office announces. Railways radiating from Baghdad northeast to Kifri and Persia, northward to Shergat, westward to Fellujah, and southward to Hillah, have been restored, and reestablishment of some form of order in the areas through which they pass has now been successfully accomplished.

This achievement involved a considerable amount of fighting, marching and labor on the part of the British and Indian troops. Since the beginning of August, blockhouses have been established, not only at Basra, Baghdad, Hillah, and other important places, but along 500 miles of railway.

Some 450 women and 400 children, families of British soldiers and civilians, have been brought down country and are proceeding overseas. In addition, 25,000 Assyrian refugees have been assembled at Mosul, and 16,000 Armenians at Basra, while 26,500 Turkish prisoners of war have been repatriated. British casualties during the period of disturbance from June 1st to October 1st amounted to 416 killed, 1119 wounded, 159 prisoners in Arab hands, and 473 missing.

MR. GOMPERS AND THE LABOR VOTE

He Would Not, If He Could, Deliver It to Anyone, He Says—Reply to Sheffield Charge Against the Democratic Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, whose activities in behalf of the Democratic presidential candidate are now in full swing, issued a statement yesterday in answer to James R. Sheffield, quoted as having said at the New York meeting addressed by Elihu Root that the Democratic Party had blindly and servilely followed an autocratic leader.

"It followed it in surrender to Labor at the request of the brotherhood for votes at home, and it followed it in surrendering Shantung to Japan for a vote at Paris," according to the report of his remarks.

"It is difficult to understand what Mr. Sheffield is talking about," said Mr. Gompers. "It may be that, like Senator Harding, he means 'this' when he says 'that,' but whatever he means, he is nothing short of ridiculous when he talks about any surrender to Labor. If there had been such a surrender, Labor might be expected to be aware of the fact, and Labor is aware of nothing of the kind.

Labor Asks Only Justice

"Labor has asked no surrender of anyone. It has at times been compelled to ask, and frequently with much emphasis, for fair and just treatment, but it never has asked of anyone anything more than justice, nor anything more than the ordinary rights of American citizenship and the right of equal participation in the function and decisions of our republic.

"The strained effort to involve Labor in the Shantung decision is ludicrous. The men of Labor had no more to do with Shantung than had Mr. Sheffield, and perhaps not as much. The point which Mr. Sheffield evidently intended to make in antagonism to the Treaty was that a commission was created for the purpose of drafting humanitarian propositions for the protection of the life and health and well-being of the masses of the people in the more backward countries and for the protection of the superior standards already established in our own country. The appointment of this committee, of which I had the honor to be the chairman, was in response to the deep humanitarian feeling of the whole world at the time, and its work is a great mark of world progress. It is one of the great points that make the ratification of the Treaty a vital necessity and that justify the confidence of the forward-looking people of the world and of our own country in the League of Nations.

"The desperate efforts of opponents of the League of Nations to misrepresent it and to encompass its defeat constitute the saddest spectacle of this campaign, and are proof of the mental poverty of those who are seeking to defeat the League.

No Attempt to Deliver Labor Vote

Replying to the charge that is being made in many quarters that "Sam Gompers can't deliver the Labor vote," Mr. Gompers said in a letter to W. L. Burke, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Rochester, New York, that "the purpose of this, as every well-informed trade unionist knows, is to create the impression in the public mind that President Gompers has attempted to deliver the Labor vote or has attempted to do so, despite his denials and despite the traditions of political independence of the Labor movement. President Gompers would not, if he could, deliver the Labor vote to anyone. It is contrary to his entire official career, and there is no other man in authority who understands trade union principles who would assume to declare that the vote can be delivered.

"Every man has a right to his political opinions and every man has a right to give as much publicity as the occasion warrants to those opinions. The man has never yet appeared whose vote President Gompers or any other recognized official of the Labor movement has attempted to deliver to anyone.

"As a matter of fact, we are convinced that the prevalence of this declaration in the campaign is part of an insidious propaganda for the non-union shop after the campaign has closed. The purpose of those propagating the idea of political control by the officials of the Labor movement is to develop a lack of confidence in the membership of the integrity of the officials of trade unions."

SOCIALISTS CRITICIZE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—A sharp conflict between the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Walter Simons, and deputies belonging to the German Independent Socialist Party, took place today in the Reichstag, when the latter bitterly criticized the German Government for ordering the expulsion of the Bolshevik agents, Mr. Zinovief and Mr. Losowski, from Germany.

The Foreign Minister defended the

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action of the government, pointing out that the Russian delegates had broken their agreement not to deliver political speeches by appearing at the Halle congress of the Independent Socialist Party and advocating revolution in Germany. The minister incidentally criticized the Independent Socialist Party for accepting the dictatorship of Nicholas Lenin, maintaining that, by so doing, it had ceased to be a German organization.

BRITISH COLUMBIA VOTES ON LIQUOR

Majority for Government Control—Premier Announces Government Plans for Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Latest returns of the plebiscite from all over British Columbia give a majority in favor of the system of government control and sale of liquor in sealed packages, at close to 25,000. The total vote was slightly over 125,000. Vancouver, the largest center in the Province, gave a majority of 10,000 against continuance of the Prohibition Act. Two centers of importance, Nelson and Penticton, lined up in the dry column.

The result was a complete surprise to both sides. It was generally believed that the woman's vote would be overwhelmingly for prohibition, but results show that at least half of them voted against. It is believed that the turnover from the vote in 1916, when prohibition was passed by an immense majority was in part due to absence of the bar-room issue and partly due to dissatisfaction with the lack of enforcement of the Prohibition Act.

W. L. Savage, president of the Prohibition Association, declared that that body accepted the verdict, but would continue its organization, being confident that government sale would soon prove a failure.

The Premier, the Hon. John Oliver, arrived from Victoria yesterday morning and held a conference with three of his cabinet colleagues, including the Attorney-General, J. W. Farris. The Premier refused to say definitely whether another session would be held before the dissolution of the Legislature, but he issued the following formal statement: "I am very much surprised at the result of the vote. I had anticipated that majority for prohibition. The government will be prepared to submit for consideration of the Legislature a bill to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed at the polls. Had the government not been prepared to accept the decision of the electors, they would not have submitted the question. The sweeping majority in favor of government control is ample justification of the government's conduct, both as to the form of the question and of the expense of submitting it, apart from any other question.

"I cannot interpret the verdict as either a demand for, or authorization of, return to the bar or the saloon, but rather to restrictions which will prevent abuses. As the sentiment of the majority of the electors is not in support of the present act, it will be the duty of the government to prepare and submit substantial legislation at the earliest date practicable."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The results of the prohibition plebiscite held in British Columbia on Wednesday, although returns are incomplete, indicate that prohibition has been defeated. The Premier, the Hon. John Oliver, who is a supporter of prohibition, expresses great surprise at the result of the plebiscite, but says that since such is the will of the people, the government will proceed to frame a law embodying the idea of government control.

The basis upon which the people voted on Wednesday was that of the continuance of the present Prohibition Act, as opposed to the sale of liquor in sealed packages under government control.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—W. L. Savage, president of the Prohibition Party of British Columbia, declared the vote on government control of liquor on Wednesday was the result of confusion of the term "government control." This was particularly true, he said, among women voters, to many of whom thought it meant a better system of control of the present prohibition system.

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DIPLOMATIC RIGHT WILL BE DEFENDED

Secretary Colby Ready to Vindicate General Rule—Little Interference so Far—Interest of Enemies of Prohibition Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The issue between the State Department and the Treasury Department as to the immunity of the luggage and effects of diplomats from search for liquor, under the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead code, is apparently not yet closed. There were reports yesterday that the Treasury officials would continue to search such luggage, whereupon the State Department promptly declared that it would meet the issue and if necessary might seek court adjudication of the question.

Representations were made to the State Department from the Treasury indicating that it might be necessary to search even the effects of diplomats. It was not made clear whether this exchange of views took place since the statement issued by the Department of State last week on the "immunity" of the representatives of foreign governments from the search and seizure provisions of the Volstead Act.

Mr. Colby's Decided Stand

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, went into the matter at length yesterday and asserted categorically that diplomats were "absolutely immune." If it becomes necessary, he said, the State Department will take measures to vindicate its position, which is grounded by Mr. Colby on the "immortal rule of international law, which antedates the recent amendment to the Constitution."

"International law," said Mr. Colby, "is as much part of the law of the United States as is a statute of the State of Kansas. I do not anticipate any difficulty in vindicating this general principle. What steps would be taken to vindicate it, I do not know at the moment. It is possible that the courts might have to decide."

Extent of Immunity

There is another important fact that is not overlooked by those responsible for the enforcement of the law. It is a matter of common knowledge that the "diplomatic immunity conferred on foreign representatives under international law is not at all helpful to the enforcement of the Volstead code. Officials of the Treasury are as anxious to observe the rights of diplomats as are the officials of the State Department.

The former group, however, are in a better position to know how the "immunity" works and whether or not it is abused. For example, it may be perfectly sound in international law to permit a foreign diplo-

matist to transport liquor when and where he pleases, but if it is asked, that this same immunity should go to every person who happens to be employed in a clerical capacity in the Embassy or legation of a foreign power? The distinction, it is pointed out, is an important one and one which in all probability every fair-minded diplomatist would subscribe. It may be stated here that the distinction between a diplomatist and the employee has not always been observed.

RAILROAD WORKERS RESENT CHARGES

Replying to Alleged Assertions in Republican Campaign Pamphlet, They Deny That They Were Disloyal or "Slackers"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Railroad employees, through their Labor organizations, have opened a vigorous attack on the Republican Party for its alleged charges, in a campaign pamphlet entitled "Burning Up Billions," that the railway men were disloyal and "slackers" during the war. The pamphlet also, it is said, aims to show the government operation of the railroads was a failure.

The pamphlet has been issued to Republican campaign speakers all over the country, and has brought a reply from B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, addressed to the 17 chief executives of the organizations of railroad employees, in which he charges that the pamphlet makes a "very unfair attack upon organized Labor in the railroad industry, and that it includes statements which can only be taken as indicating that the organized railroad workers as a group were slackers during the war."

"The statement appears that loyalty on the part of the personnel of the railroads was destroyed," says Mr. Jewell. "It is also stated that there was a hopeless decrease in efficiency. The attempt of the administration to deal fairly with Labor is treated from an angle entirely in harmony with the present contentions of the railroad executives and other employers' associations, which are trying to put an end to national adjustment and to introduce the non-union shop."

"There is a plain statement that the final blight on railroad efficiency was decreased efficiency of Labor. In support of this contention a statement from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal, which in reality refers only to officials, is misconstrued."

Ten railroads up to now, Mr. Jewell continues, have filed claims because of the alleged decline in the efficiency of labor under federal control. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was the largest of these, and the Pere Marquette and Mobile & Ohio next. The employees resent the charge of slacking, Mr. Jewell asserts, and he asks that the material in the pamphlet be brought before the workers.

Representatives of the railway employees in this city contend that the pamphlet abounds in misstatements, one of which is said to be that federal control increased the number of employees by 200,000. To this is opposed a statement by Walker D. Hines, former director-general of railroads, that hours of work paid for were less than in 1916, under private control, and less in proportion to business transacted.

FRENCH VIEWS ON AMERICAN ISSUES

Mixture of Opinions on Rival Factions for Coming Election Observed in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The "Temps," in commenting on the declaration of Senator Warren G. Harding of the United States that France had sent an emissary to him asking for American aid in world politics, remarked on the possibility of Mr. Harding having been mistaken about the quality of the personages with whom he has had conversations concerning the French policy. Some amusement is caused by the report that a writer named Maurice DeKobra is in the Harding camp and has been taken for an emissary, in this matter, of the French Government. He is a writer of not unhumorous tales, and appears very unexpectedly in the new rôle of international politician.

In conversations with representative Frenchmen, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds that, in reality, opinion is exceedingly mixed on the American election. On the whole, the Democratic candidate is believed to stand for foreign friendships, while Mr. Harding, in French eyes, is out to destroy the Wilson doctrine of international solidarity. Most politicians consider that all hope of a league to insure peace would disappear with the Republican triumph, and even those who have been coldest toward the League cannot regard that prospect without the deepest regret.

Officially, of course, the Quai d'Orsay has no opinions, but, in fact, in the Foreign Office also there is division of private opinion. To represent official France as approaching a particular candidate and thus meddling with the internal affairs of a great country is manifestly absurd, but the denials of the Quai d'Orsay are unambiguous and seem to leave not the slightest doubt in any reasonable mind.

It is not pleasing for France to be dragged into a false position, and it would be well to distinguish between the private views of acquaintances of candidates and the official views of nonexistent emissaries.

TOURIST SEASON IN FLORIDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSONVILLE, Florida—The problem of lengthening the tourist season in Florida to seven or eight months has been solved as far as the railroads are concerned. They have authorized the sale of round-trip tickets from distant points to Florida, effective on and after October 1, up to April 1, with a return limit on all tickets of May 31.



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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

Her Last Courtier

He had "sideburns" and lived in a house with three cupolas on the island (Cahoon, Hawaiian Islands, and his name was Fernandez. There was a picket fence between our yard and his estate with a mango tree whose fruit fell generously alike for us both. I got only glimpses of him for years because of the fence, behind which things moved half-seen. He stalked solemn in whiskers and immaculate in white duck behind the pickets, in the cool of the evening up and down. He seemed to walk parallel to something. I hadn't heard the story of the flag pole then.

It was only later when I was big enough to go down the avenue alone and watch him return in state behind two clasp-clap horses, that I saw the flag pole. It was prone on the ground, in the thick of tropical bushes that had grown up after it was put there. The ground side was rotting away. Grass grew high and ragged about it. I had visions of the paradise it afforded centipedes and mongooses. Its length awed me. I counted the number of pickets in the fence that ran long side of it for measurements. There were 300.

One evening I was sitting high up in the mango tree chanting an old legend a native had taught me, when he looked up. He had just paced down to the end of the flagpole and was about to turn and go back again. That look troubled me so that I stopped chanting on the spot and crept down. He was a very grand man you see, and his whiskers had a fierce upward crescendo.

The next Sunday Queen Liliuokalani had a party. I went to see her. And there he was, standing next her, stiff, proud, and fierce with the unchanging expression of dignified despair. His eyes never changed when he looked down at me, but he suddenly took my hand and kissed it. So did the Queen. So did the people on the other side of the Queen. That night, through the pickets, he told me the story of the fallen flag pole.

The Queen had been deposed for nearly 10 years. The flag pole had been down from the day she lost her throne. As her court dwindled and the glitter of her gowns, brought from Europe, tarnished, the flag pole crumbled. It was never to go up again, he told me breathing heavily, leaning hard on his cane, until she was restored. I pressed closer to the fence and listened to what he had to say. I thought it was because he had "sideburns" that what he said was not sensible.

I had a more or less underground acquaintance with him. It was highly imaginative except for the kiss on the hand and his talk to me through the picket fence. But after that I ate his mangoes, cultivated the mongooses who lived under his flag pole, and made a nuisance of myself on Sunday afternoons when he wanted to read the papers from Portugal. If I had only a little Bourbon in my blood!

His mangoes were not so aristocratic. That mangoose was a good proletarian from the start, chummed round with me no end. I liked the fruit of the eugenia tree which it couldn't get except when I fed it. Later on it sucked eggs from mother's pet bantams. But that is another story, the story of how the proletarian came into his own.

Alas, Fernandez never paid any attention to his fellow-countrymen, the peasant Portuguese, who lived at the head of our valley between their sour vineyards. Once after the Queen's most glaring omissions in the technique of royalty, he consoled himself by complaining to our maid, who could wear a red hibiscus flower over a dainty ear and look most Castilian. The occasion of his greatest chagrin, so the tales ran, had been the dinner party given to the British Consul. The Queen, in the midst of the third course, had leaned down and untied her shoes. In the fifth she kicked them off. Most of his energy at court for years was expended in keeping the Queen within the restrictions of an imported wardrobe. He was indeed not so much courtier as valet.

And he brought his pomade from the Paris shops clear around the Horn suffered her in scorn and was utterly devoted. Royalty for him was an eternal cult and although he had to perform strange antics to keep the Queen royal when she desired more than anything to sit on a lalala mat and eat pop, he never ceased to consider her much his superior.

There is a story of a night when the Queen ran away very much as a girl would from boarding school, and went surfing. She had been forbidden to do so on the ground that European crowns and their consorts were never known to do anything so natural. In the midst of an exquisite dive into a moon-lit wave, the Queen heard a most distracted cry and saw her faithful servant on the shore. She went home like a penitent girl.

He didn't know that the flag pole was full of worms. He didn't know that the whole island watched his childish intrigues for reviving the Queen's fortunes and restoring her kingdom. He didn't know that when the native children went past his fence they cat-called into his yard.

One did not exactly feel sorry for him. Many people make legend of his Day of Lamentation when he returned home and locked himself up because

the Queen had failed to put on her faded satin gown, and had received the sole member of her court in a comfortable holoku.

Long after her people became good Methodists and American subjects, he clung to this alien tattered rag of royalty, of which this flag pole was a symbol. Some one has told me that he was a descendant of that splendid Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The only thing that you can see now is a ridge of taller grass in his yard that measures just 300 pickets in length.

Once we heard about strange tales from China and a plot. And the Legislature passed a resolution to investigate the activities of the Queen's agents. They found Fernandez in the sleepy throne room, where the kahelies swayed in endless comfortable ease. But they did not disturb him; he never got possession of the boxes from China.

And he stayed on in the garden next door, I suppose. At the time "the plot" nearly came off he ordered the flag pole painted in anticipation. It was that gave it away. Strange that such a stiff and magnificent man should be ruined by his eagerness.

CONFERENCES AT OXFORD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The advent of "term" at Oxford will necessarily put an end to the various congresses and conferences which have been a great feature of the long vacation. One of the latest, that of the Federation of Women's Institutes, has been of especial interest. The institute movement dates from 1913, when Mrs. Alfred Watts, secretary of the Women's Institute advisory committee to the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, came to England. She spoke on Canadian Women's Institutes at different gatherings and shortly after war broke out issued a leaflet showing how the establishment of women's institutes in villages would help toward an increased food supply. In 1915 the Agricultural Organization Society decided to take up the question and to become responsible for the work. The first institute was opened at Llanfairpwll, North Wales, in September, 1915, and in November of the same year the first English institution was formed at Wallisdown in Dorset. By December, 1916, 50 institutes were in existence, and by October, 1917, the number had increased to 137 in England and Wales. By October, 1918, there were 700 institutes and 18 county federations, while the movement has also extended to Scotland and Ireland, in which countries it is making great headway.

At Oxford the university authorities have taken over a farm at Sandford, four miles from the city, which is governed by the School of Research in Economics. The manager's house was formerly a monastic establishment belonging to the Knights Templar, but the chapel is now a barn. The farm is well stocked with animals, among which is a herd of crossbred shorthorns. Careful records of the milk are kept and every cow that produces 8000 pounds of milk during the year is certified. The milk is tested once a week. The children from Sandford school use one of the fields regularly for open air drilling and as a playground.

In a lecture on adult education in villages, Mr. E. S. Cartwright of the University Extension Delegation said that the countryman was not the stupid bumpkin that the townsman liked to think him. It might be that he was more solid and less quick and alert, but he was less superficial than the townsman, for he had been more in touch with nature. He had suffered from the difficulties of transport, the lack of libraries, museums, and meeting places, but the village was the school of natural art and religion. In adult educational work students must have freedom of choice of subject, and the failure of many educational movements had been because students were induced to take subjects in which they were not interested. In towns work was either vocational or non-vocational, and technical instruction was too often excluded. The townsman's life was consequently divorced from his work, but in the country a man's work was part of his life. The education of country women was very difficult, because the housewife had no usual hours of work and could seldom find the necessary time for study. Most women desired to beautify the home, and the present movement in arts and crafts opened a huge field for instruction. Local libraries, with an established interchange system by which the stream of books to and from each village center could be kept moving, were of enormous educational value wherever they were established.

When Marshal Joffre Dines

Whether the National Head Reporter gives a two-column head to a story about Marshal Joffre because their news of him is good or bad, is not clear. They recount that the hero of the Marne is no patron of the best hotels of Paris, where American jazz and expensive dinners are to be had. He dines instead, regularly, for he is no social lion, at a modest little Paris "brasserie" where for 12 francs, he can read his three newspapers in peace, and dine in silence on vegetable fare. Never does he take anything to drink. His favorite waiter is one Alexandre, who has served him ever since he was a frugal young captain of cavalry; and one hopes that his favorite tune is the overture from "William Tell" because that is the tune most often played by the "orchestra" of one player and wheezy violin.

THE LURE OF DOCKLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To your true lover of dockland there is no land quite like it. Its charm is akin to, yet subtly different from the charm of the sea. The latter is, in a sense, impersonal, almost abstract; the former is bound up with the human aspect of it—with ships and the men who sail in them—with their cargoes, their harbors, their landfalls and departures—with their continual state of warfare with the very element they live by. It appeals to most of the simple natural instincts—wonder, curiosity, adventure—which are part of the make-up of every human being.

True, its charm is not always evident on the surface. More often than not, indeed, it must be sought for diligently through vistas of mean streets of an incredible ugliness—through a network of railway tracks haunted by unexpected engines—among tall and grimy warehouses and factories belching forth smoke and evil odors—amid the deafening din of ship repairers' yards and the ear-splitting racket of riveters at work. That is one side of the picture; though on the other, there are places where one comes, as it were, right upon dockland—ocean wharves lying dreamily by the Pacific—behind them, dusk ranges, pineclad, crowned with snow—before, the full tide flushing crimson with sunset, and the sky rosy to the zenith with the afterglow—a smell of forest fires in the air—and a tall sailing vessel at the lumber mill wharf, her yards still gilded with the last of the sunset, little pink clouds like a flight of gaudy parakeets caught in her rigging.

Dockland, strictly speaking, is of no country; or rather it is of all countries. It is, in certain essential qualities, the same the world over; and that in spite of the fact that every province of it has its own strongly marked characteristics, sometimes climatic, sometimes commercial.

Always there is that same fringe of shops which in one way or another make their livelihood out of the men of the sea—the same restaurants and cocoa rooms—the same ship-chandlers with their pleasant smells of rope and canvas, their stocks of glittering brass and bright bunting—the same places where they sell sea-boots and oilskins and sailors' beds (or, as the sea term has it, "donkey's breakfasts"), or exchange them for the gaudy parrots, and ship models, and lumps of coral, which the seamen bring in from their voyages—the same "junk stores" crammed with all imaginable sorts of rubbish, rusty blocks, broken-down nautical instruments, old books, old sea-chests and musical contrivances which have played their last tunes long ago.

Always, too, there is the same passing crowd of men of all races. White men, black men, yellow men; the phlegmatic Anglo-Saxon, the red or swarthy Anglo-Celt; the big-boned "blue-neck" from Nova Scotia, the lean, hard down-easter like a figure out of "Moby Dick." Then there are dark Lascars with their look of inscrutable melancholy; and Chinese stokers in their blue cotton clothes, padding along duck-file and chattering away without turning their heads; and a Japanese clerk in American store clothes. Latins, too, there are, lively or saturnine; and black-vised Chileses from the nitrate ports; and perhaps a squat, fur-capped Finn from Abo, looking very unlike the possessor of the mighty powers over weather and with which sea superstition credits him.

The language of sailor-town, too, is cosmopolitan, as it must needs be. The sailor—at any rate the old-fashioned sailor—seldom takes the trouble to learn any language but his own. He regards the customs and speech of foreign countries with a fine scorn not unmixed with suspicion. He seldom wanders far from his ship, and his knowledge of the countries he visits is thus limited to a narrow radius surrounding the docks. Like Melville's Nantucketer, he "lives upon the sea, as prairie cocks in the prairie"; and the land "smells to him like another world, more strangely than the moon would to an Englishman." Ashore, he seeks out the resorts most frequented by his compatriots; and the Chinaman hangs out his sign "Good Eats" in every language under the sun, wherever his waterside restaurant may chance to be.

And then there is the dock smell; that wonderful dock smell which is made up of various things pleasant and unpleasant, such as Stockholm tar, and blige water, and ship's paint, and warm whiffs of oil from engine rooms, and smells of food from cooks' galleys; that universal dock smell to which every port adds its own special ingredient or ingredients, according to the particular trade or trades it is mainly concerned in—such as, to take just one or two instances, the smell of nitrates, which means the queer dry dusty harbors of Chile and Peru—and the mixed smell of lumber and whale oil which stands for the North Pacific.

And at the heart of it all, of course, there are always the masts and funnels, the fluttering ensigns and house-flags, of the ships. Perhaps it is a stately liner you come upon, with her tiers of decks, her spotless paintwork, her slender masts tapering up to the gossamer web of her wireless; or a slab-sided freighter bristling with cargo derricks, everything for use and nothing for beauty; or a big ocean-going fore and after, with her four or five towering masts of Oregon pine and her open bulwarks through which the seas will pour as over a half tide rock, when she is wallowing deep-laden through the Cape Horn gray-beards; or some old "has-been" of the days of sail, her long masts and spars long since cut down, shabby, neglected and dirty, yet still bearing the unmistakable signs of her bygone beauty; or a sturdy little whaler reek-

ing of oil with something of the romance of the Arctic seas still clinging to her stubby, smelly personality. And here, too, every port has its own special characteristics. There are the liner ports, like Southampton; and there are the grain ports, and emigrant ports, and cattle ports; and ports for everything, like London; and lumber ports where the tall windjammers still come in as of old with beauty and mystery on their sails. And great or small, ugly or beautiful, deep-sea or coastwise, steam or sail, each brings to the lover of docks and ships something of the wonder and splendor of the sea.

WATERMELONS IN FLORENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In Florence there is an old street formerly known as Via del Cocomero, the Street of the Watermelon; but in August and September almost every street and piazza merits the title, so popular and abundant are the melons, so numerous the stalls at which they are for sale. And these stalls, with their brilliant coloring, add yet another charm to the picturesque old streets and squares. Every stall is arranged more or less in a recognized style, although each "cocomero," or watermelon vender, expresses his own tastes and preferences by minor differences in the disposition of his fruit. As a rule these stalls, which are among the surviving characteristics of the old Florentine street life, are of green-painted wood, and consist of a counter or table, and tiers of shelves rising at the back and ends.

Upon these shelves are ranged symmetrical rows of melons sliced in half, displaying gorgeous crimson discs patterned with black or scarlet seeds. Either end of the stall, and frequently the topmost shelf, is adorned with pots of a long-leaved fern which, for some unexplained reason, seemed specially dear to the hearts of "cocomeroi." A lower bench at the side is usually available for the great green globes of the uncut melons, each with some distinctive mark engraved upon it with a pen knife so as to facilitate identification should one inadvertently roll, or be influenced to roll, away from its owner. A bucket of ice-water usually contains the next one to be sliced, since one of the important properties of watermelon is held to be its iciness. Close by stands a pail for the rinds. Upon the counter, which is spread with green leaves, are disposed rosy slices, sometimes upon symmetrically set white plates, sometimes merely upon the leaves; and these find a ready market at a penny or twopence a slice, according to size. The "cocomeroi" girl with a long white apron and armed with a large knife, stands busily serving, or, in moments of relaxation, emitting the long-drawn call "come gli è ghiaccio!"—How icy it is!—which is the traditional cry of the watermelon vender.

Nor does he cry in vain. The little stalls, so bright and cool, are far too tempting to pass by on a burning August day, when the sun blazes down out of a cloudless sky, and are seldom without customers enjoying the fresh rosy fruit. And, picturesque as they are in themselves, these stalls, like all the rest of the street life of these old Italian cities, are rendered yet more so by the surroundings: by the ancient buildings, the noble architecture, which supply their background. Here is one in the little deepest piazza where stands the house of Dante and the inn on which, when married Gemma Donati, this little piazza which he must have crossed for so many years, and whence the high old houses yet rear themselves like the sides of a well. Here is another in a narrow street from which the medieval houses and towers rise steeply as cliffs, and at the end of which the proud tower of the Palazzo Vecchio cuts the clear blue sky. And yet another, backed by the noble columns and arches of the "Mercato Nuovo," close to that old sculptured hour around which Hans Andersen wove one of his tales. Here is one by the arcade of the Foundling Hospital, where Luca della Robbia's swaddling babies hold out their tiny appealing hands from their circles of milky blue; and there one in the great Piazza della Signoria, with its glorious old buildings,—that historic piazza through which surged all the most vivid and turbulent life of the city; where every great gathering or pageant or revolution of the people had, and has, its center.

In fact all over the city, at every turn one finds them, set in the shade of some ancient building; and always they are like an oasis of freshness and cool for heated laborers and thirsty passers-by. But delightful as they are by day, they are perhaps even more charming by night, when the acetylene lamps upon them are lighted, making the deep red discs glow more resplendently, shining with rosy gleams through the sliced sections on the little plates. High up above, the narrow strip of sky between the lofty houses is yet luminous, but already in the deep old street, the little piazza, the twilight has deepened. Then is the "cocomeroi" stall like a bright island of green and white and crimson, gold-lit, in the surrounding shadows; and the faces of those who gather around him glow as in some picture by Rembrandt as they eat the great red slices and talk and laugh.

It is scenes such as these, scenes which have probably changed little in centuries, which link us with an older Florence which is fast passing, and with the customs of an earlier day. And all who love the gay, the picturesque, the bright moving life of the streets, the old, quaint manners and industries which yet survive, find a perennial pleasure in the gay little stalls which spring up afresh each summer, and from which goes out that long-drawn, familiar cry, "Oh, come gli è ghiaccio! O Signori, come gli è ghiaccio!"

ARCHITECTURE TOMORROW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Do you believe that America will develop a great architecture of her own?" The question was put by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to Claude Bragdon.

"Observe the fruits of individualism in architecture," said he, indicating with a wave of the hand the silhouette made by the city against the sky. "There we are, self revealed, self convicted. That skyscraper, shouldering itself aloft at the expense of its more humble neighbors, stealing their air and sunlight, is a symbol, written large against the sky, of the will-to-power of a man or of a group of men—that aggression so characteristic of our civilization."

"Our architecture gives us away; we build as we think and we cannot build otherwise. For this reason architecture is revealing even when it is false. What do these buildings reveal? 'Caught with the goods' they stand self-condemned, dirty with the soot of a thousand chimneys, heavy with the spoils of vanished civilizations. They want to be clean, they want to be honest, but they are the victims of a transitional social state."

The Tale of Skyscrapers

"Then am I to understand that you don't believe in the skyscraper?" interposed the interviewer, in order to draw more of this fine.

"Believe in it? No. Believe it? Yes; that is, I believe what it has to tell me. They are big, powerful, necessary, these dinosaurs of the business jungle, and as the simpler power of necessity is itself a fundamental of beauty, to the skyscraper this order of beauty cannot be denied. But however impressive these buildings may be by reason of their ordered geometry, their weight and magnitude, and as a manifestation of irrepresible power, they have the unloveliness of things ignoble, being the product neither of praise, nor joy, nor worship, but in-closures for the transaction of sharp bargains—gold-bringing jinn of our modern Aladdins, who love them not but only use them. That is the reason they are ugly; no one has loved them for themselves alone."

At this point Mr. Bragdon faced his interviewer, and his expression underwent an extraordinary change. The pessimism of the point of view to which he had given utterance was clearly not native to his joyous and affirmative self.

"From the architecture of a democracy founded on love and mutual service," he went on, "beauty would inevitably shine forth; its absence indicates a maladjustment in our social and economic life. We're still feudal, still given to strife and tyranny—a strife grown mean, a tyranny grown prudent, but full of sinister power for all that."

"Every glorious development of architecture follows an ideal. Now the ideal of human brotherhood is today the impulse which moves men to those fervors and renunciations which have characterized the religious movements of times past. Putting aside all local and temporal issues, the great issue of the immediate future is between the forces of materialism on the one hand, which work against the realization of human brotherhood, and those higher forces which are working for it. Were materialism to triumph, architecture, however highly developed, will be the

work of slaves for masters, not beautiful, because without joy. If, on the other hand, the spirit of democracy and true brotherhood triumphs, architecture will express anew in ponderable forms of beauty the truths of life, forms wrought out in all humility and lovingness by those who are subjects but not slaves."

"Let in the Light"

"And what do you imagine to be some of the characteristics of such an architecture?" the interviewer asked. "First of all it will be a natural outcropping of a new and different vitality. The most modern note yet sounded in business, in diplomacy, in social life, is expressed by the phrase, 'Live openly!' From every quarter, in regard to every manner of activity, has come the cry, 'Let in the light!' In buildings of the newest type, devoted to large uses, there has been a general abandonment of that cellular system of many little rooms which produced the pepper-box type of exterior, in favor of great rooms serving diverse purposes, lit by vast areas of glass. Although an increase of efficiency has dictated and determined these changes, this breaking down of barriers between human beings and their common sharing of the light of day in fuller measure is a symbol of the growth of brotherhood."

"In our cities we shall come to live more and more on the roofs—in summer in the free air, in winter under variformed shelters of glass. This tendency is already showing itself in the new type of stepped-back skyscraper, and in the newest hotels whose roofs are gardens, convertible into skating ponds, with glazed belvederes for eating in all weathers."

"Color will come into architecture again. The stained glass windows of the medieval cathedrals are a living refutation of the fable that in those so-called dark ages humanity was sad. It was happy. In the future light and color will be organized into an art just as sound has been organized into the musical art."

And again Mr. Bragdon turned to the contemplation of the distant dingy city and smiled, as though he saw there already in imagination that "fairer world complete" of which Emerson used to write.

THE AVOCATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Today, in a tenement basement dwelling, the social worker happened upon a man in work-worn overalls writing music on large sheets of brown wrapping paper. His wife was washing dishes at the sink. A son sat with his feet in the oven, reading a magazine. On a table in a corner of the kitchen stood a gorgeous phonograph, its horn painted with lilies, roses, forget-me-nots, and other flora impossible to identify. The social worker asked the man who was writing music:

"You are a composer?"

He answered, with a strong foreign accent, "The time for the mortal don't come today, so we got to take a holiday—me and my son. There is nothing to do, so I write music. We are musicians on Sundays." They play at dance halls, writing their own music.

There were no children in this household, so the social worker had no excuse for tarrying. As she was about to leave, the wife suggested, "Play once the phonograph for the lady!" The visitor pleaded haste. She did not want to hear the phonograph, wishing to retain the unfounded conviction that the workman was writing good music.

LINDSAY ENTERS LONDON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nelson statue on its high column in the center of Trafalgar Square looks down on many things, and has witnessed a whole world of crowds, pageants and demonstrations. But let us be bold and claim for one corner of the square and for one occasion a high significance well worth recording.

Not yet six months ago did the English-Speaking Union, by a rare stroke of combined good generalship and good fortune, obtain for itself the third floor of Trafalgar Buildings at the corner where Charing Cross and Northumberland Avenue meet. The suite of rooms has a circle of five windows, all of which have the superb view across Trafalgar Square and its lions to the facade of the National Gallery. Surely, if anywhere, here is the very heart of London.

On one of the last days of September the union introduced Nicholas Vachel Lindsay to a crowded audience of its members. The brilliant sunshine of the Indian summer, in which England has lately basked, poured across the square and flooded every corner with gay light as the American poet took the floor. In a few moments he had spread his magic carpet and all were transported to Kansas and breathed the air of its large, spacious life. Then we followed breathless on the Santa Fé trail. We heard the throb of the crowding motors, we felt the rush of the wind as they swept away to the west, throb, throb, throb, honk, honk, honk, the picnic party of the United States. Hush, the noise has gone, and "one late lark is singing," an exquisite, alone.

As the passion of the poet rose and expressed itself in emotion, through voice, through eyes, through gesture, his feeling passed into his audience and we became Kansas, we were Illinois; we shared the large life of these vast corn-bearing countries, we gloried in their greatness as if it were our own.

Then a stillness fell. It is 1914. We are in Springfield, Illinois, Lincoln's home. War is declared and Lincoln walks the streets with bowed head pining through the dark night, waiting, waiting until his country, his dear dear country, shall hear the call of her greater destiny.

What could follow that? Yes, one word more—"I would awaken the Lincoln in you all!"

In a few seconds we are back in London again in the crowded streets, buying the last news of the coal strike.

But in that short hour London and the middle west of America had met.

A New Sandwich Filling

—By Mrs. Knox

WHETHER it be a Sunday night supper, an informal party, evening reception or afternoon luncheon, sandwiches with new delicious and unusual fillings are always appropriate to serve.

A new sandwich filling that is indeed a discovery, which may be used not only for sandwiches, but as a dressing for salads, a relish for meats or a toasted canape for first course at luncheon, is made by combining chopped peppers—or pimientos and onion, boiled sauce if desired, or mayonnaise with a small amount of Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

Make it up and keep it in the ice box as a sort of emergency reserve. Then if unexpected guests drop in some evening, delicious sandwiches or an attractive salad may be made without haste or excitement.

Russian Sandwich Filling or Meat Relish

- 1 tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
- 1 tablespoonful of cold water
- 1 can boiled or mayonnaise dressing
- 2 tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onion or chives
- 2 tablespoonfuls of green pepper or pimientos
- 3 tablespoonfuls of chili sauce, if desired

Soften the gelatine in the cold water for five minutes, and melt in hot water. Strain into boiled or mayonnaise dressing. Add the finely-chopped onion or chives, pepper or pimientos, and chili sauce if desired. Pour into wet jelly glass or individual molds and chill. Cut bread with cookie cutter or knife into fancy shapes, add a lettuce leaf, if possible, and spread with the Russian Sandwich filling. Cover with bread, press slices together and serve.

If used for salad, cut jelly dressing into rounds or cube shaped pieces and arrange on lettuce leaves.

For luncheon canape, cut rounds of bread and toast. Spread with melted butter and if possible a slice of tomato. Cut gelatine mixture into thin round slices and place on top of each tomato slice. Serve as appetizer for luncheon.

There are many other new and unusual dishes for parties, luncheons, or simple home meals, described in "Dainty Dishes" and "Food Economy," which you will find very helpful in solving your every day food problems. Send for them. They are free. Just enclose a two-cent stamp for postage and mention your grocer's name.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox.

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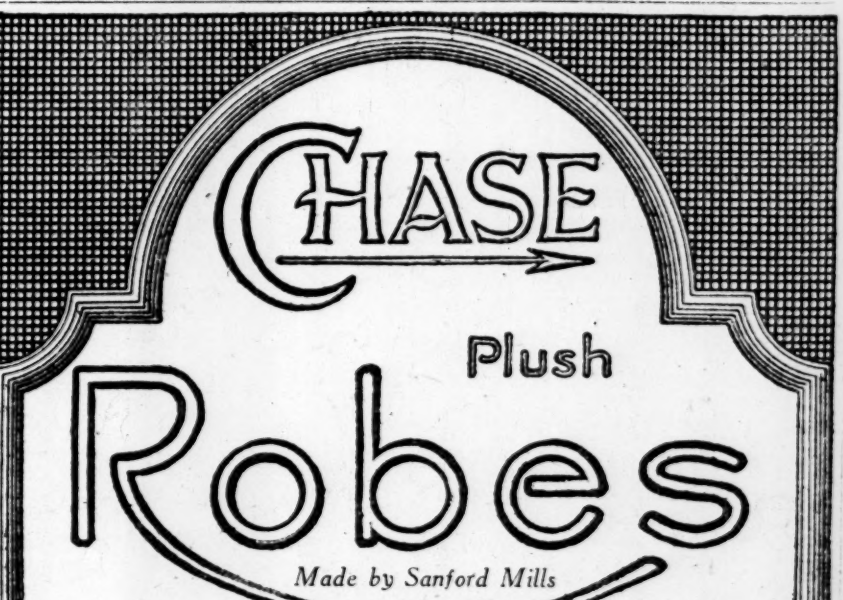
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DR. KOO'S FAREWELL TO UNITED STATES

Chinese Minister, on Eve of His Departure for London, Tells of Subtle Propaganda Against China—Confident of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, who is leaving tomorrow to take charge of the Chinese Legation in London, yesterday issued a farewell message to the American people.
Referring to the departure of Dr. Koo from Washington, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, spoke in high terms of the excellent work which the Chinese Minister has done during his term here.
"We have all come to respect Mr. Koo very much and hold him in high regard," said Secretary Colby. "He is a fine representative of the new China. He is a gentleman of learning and it is with great regret that we see him go. He has been a useful and excellent representative."
"Subtle Propaganda"

In his farewell message Dr. Koo sounded a warning against the "subtle" propaganda which, he said, takes advantage of internal friction in China and distorts the true facts in order to create the impression that the country lacks stability and is a prey to chaos and confusion. This propaganda, Dr. Koo said, is being fostered for the purpose of "undermining" China and alienating her from her true friends. Dr. Koo said in part:

"As I am leaving my post in Washington I cannot but cherish the sincere belief and hope that the traditional understanding which has existed so long between America and my country will continue. It is, perhaps, difficult for the Chinese people to express in words the confidence and faith they have in the American people. We in China have no organized means of informing the world of our virtues and our progress. We have relied rather upon the inherent character and quality of our people to speak for themselves. This is, perhaps, a characteristic which we have in common with yourselves. We are a race built upon simple lines, liking work and minding our own business. The fundamental qualities of the Chinese people have been before the world for centuries. We do not radically change. This is our strength. It has also been our weakness in that we were slow to respond to the pressure and to the new order of the west."

China in Heavy Seas
"Today, China, like other countries, is in heavy seas following the great tempest of the world war. We are struggling to understand and face the new issues and to hold ourselves united against those who would undermine us in this period of great confusion and estrangement from our friends. China is not the only country today suffering from internal differences, from cross currents and from the inevitable clashing of old and new thought. But this is a sign of growth and progress, and must be if a wider liberty and understanding is to be established in China."

"China, being a land of immense distances, is inconceivably handicapped by her lack of communication, by her inadequate railway system and by her lack of those physical means of communication which enable countries to sustain unity of thought and purpose among their peoples. Nevertheless, the differences existing in China today are but of method and therefore superficial. The fundamental character of the Chinese is identical. It is this immeasurable and potential strength of 400,000,000 of people that the world cannot disregard, which must ultimately and inevitably unite and work out their common salvation."

"We are not adepts in the use of propaganda. On the contrary, we have been and are today the greatest sufferers from this subtle agent, which takes advantage of the friction and the ebb and flow in domestic politics for the purpose of advertisement and so exaggerates and distorts the facts as to lead the world to believe that we are without stability and that chaos and confusion are the existing order in China."

Faith in Ultimate Verdict
"These are not facts, but in the face of this mischievous and persistent propaganda it is difficult for China, without resorting to similar methods, to present her case and hold the faith of the world. This war has shown, however, that in the last an-

alysis nations will align themselves according to their inherent character. Therefore the Chinese people must have faith in the ultimate verdict of the world.
"I cannot leave America without a word as to her part in our great world problem. This evil for many years has threatened the very fabric of the nation and the friendly interposition of the United States has greatly hastened its solution. The International Opium Convention signed at The Hague in 1912 would long ago have been in operation but for the untimely breaking out of the war, and the world, as well as China, would have been rid of a most insidious evil. The recent peace treaties have once more brought the opium question before the world. By the terms of these instruments the execution of the convention is entrusted to the League of Nations. But it is to be hoped that the United States, whether or not a party to the League, will still retain an active interest in that problem."

"During the five years of my official residence in the United States I have received unvarying courtesies and friendly considerations from the Government and the people of the United States, for which I am deeply grateful. It is with special regret that I leave so many friends behind, but I shall always carry with me, wherever I go, pleasant memories of my stay in the United States."

Tariff Treaty Explained

Secretary of State Gives Reason for Increasing Chinese Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department yesterday issued a brief statement explaining the historical background of the tariff treaty between the United States and China, which was signed by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, on Wednesday.

The purpose of the agreement is to bring into effect the recommendation of the International Tariff Commission, which sat in Shanghai in 1918, and which undertook to work out a plan to prevent the import tariff on goods going into China from falling under 5 per cent ad valorem provided for in the international protocol of 1900. Following is the department statement:

"By the international protocol signed at Peking in 1900, it was provided that import duties equivalent to 5 per cent ad valorem should be applied to foreign imports coming into China, and it was further provided that these duties might be reduced to a specific tariff schedule.
"In 1902, negotiations were begun for the purpose of reducing this ad valorem rate to a specific schedule of import duties which was annexed to and made a part of new treaties which China signed with all the treaty powers, notably the commercial treaty with the United States concluded in the year 1903."

"In the course of time the prices of foreign goods entering into the import trade rose so as to cause the specific duties contained in the Chinese tariff to represent considerably less than the 5 per cent ad valorem tax originally provided for. At the request of the Chinese Government, the foreign powers appointed delegates to a commission which was called to sit at Shanghai in 1918, for the purpose of bringing the Chinese tariff of 1903 up to the 5 per cent standard which was provided for in the treaty of 1903. The other countries considered the new tariff thus agreed upon as an administrative matter, and accepted them without further formality. Under the constitutional system of the United States, however, it was considered necessary that the new tariff should be annexed to a new formal understanding between the United States and China, requiring the consent of the Senate, inasmuch as the revision of the tariff of 1903 amounted to a revision of the treaty to which it was annexed."

"The purpose of the convention signed yesterday was, therefore, to bring into effect, as regards imports into China from the United States, the revised tariff schedules which had been recommended by the International Tariff Commission sitting at Shanghai in 1918, and which had already been accepted by the other treaty powers."

AUTOIST IS ARRESTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BROOKLINE, Massachusetts—Charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, William Sittiz of Roslindale was arrested in Brookline Wednesday evening, after his car had run into another machine and smashed through a wooden fence. The automobile which he was driving belonged to a man in West Roxbury. The case of Sittiz is to come up in the Brookline police court in about a week.

MANY PROPOSALS FOR TAX REFORMS

National Conference to Discuss Problem—Levy on Sales and Modification of Surtax Rates Are Among Plans Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The announcement of David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, before the American Bankers Association, that government expenditures during the next fiscal year would be \$4,000,000,000 and that he was not committed to existing schedules or to specific taxes, was received with keen interest by the members of the National Industrial Tax Conference, consisting of representatives of industrial organizations throughout the country, who will discuss taxation reform at a two-day meeting beginning here today.

In common with the Secretary, the conference seeks to resurvey the situation, to wipe out inequities and inequalities, and to assure sufficient revenues for the government's requirements. The most widely proposed departure from the present system is some form of sales tax, a tax on every sale or turnover not only of commodities, but also of service, real property, capital assets, rents, interests and so forth; a tax on every sale or turnover of goods, wares and merchandise, limited to commodities; or a tax on all sales of goods, wares and merchandise for final consumption or use.

There has also been proposed a modification of the surtax rates, applying to that part of the taxable income which is reinvested in production. The proposals to this effect have varied from a reduction from the 65 per cent to 40 per cent maximum on such reinvested income to complete abolishment of all surtaxes on all income reinvested.

It has also been proposed that the excess profits taxes on corporations be increased from 8 to 16 per cent except in the case of certain public utilities subject to governmental regulation, on which the tax would remain at 10 per cent.
Other proposals are: a flat tax of 20 or 25 per cent on undistributed corporation earnings; increase of rates of normal income tax on individual incomes from 4 and 8 per cent to 8 and 16 per cent; special annual excise tax on use of automobiles and trucks equivalent to 50 cents per horsepower; increase in first class postage rates to three cents; increase in rates on cigarettes, tobacco, musical instruments, cosmetics, patent medicines, and so forth; a flat consumption tax upon a specific list of articles, such as gasoline, sugar, coffee, and tea; increase of the stamp taxes to approximately four times their present rate. Practically all of these forms are proposed to raise the revenue which removal of the excess profits tax would make necessary.

NEW YORK MILK PRICE STANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Apparently neither milk prices nor wages of milk wagon drivers will be advanced in November. The distributors say that a \$10 weekly increase in the wage would necessitate raising the retail price at a time when prices should not be increased. And the Dairywomen's League, apparently abandoning the effort to persuade producers to agree to a 2-cent reduction which might cover the wage demand, announce that the November price will be the same as that of October and September.

MASSASOIT WORKERS ACCEPT REDUCTION

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—The Massasoit Manufacturing Company announced that its 600 employees have offered to accept a 20 per cent reduction in wages to become operative on October 25. It is understood that this will make full running time possible and prevent a shutdown. Price reductions made by the company in September proved inadequate to meet present market conditions, continues the announcement, and in view of this fact the employees have voluntarily offered to accept the reduction. It is claimed that the Massasoit Company has not only given its help the benefit of every wage increase that has been granted by other mills, but has made two extra advances of 10 and 15 per cent respectively.

AMERICAN SHIP SUPPORT IS URGED

Admiral Benson Says Business Men and Shippers of United States Must Cooperate for Country's Merchant Marine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cooperation of business men and shippers of the United States in favor of American vessels is essential to the future of the country's merchant marine, declared Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, speaking at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Admiral Benson said that at present foreign ships are getting more cargoes than American vessels because of slightly lower rates, but, he urged, business men must consider that, if it were not for the existence of the Shipping Board fleet, foreign carriers could ask any rates they wished.

The speaker read the preamble of the Shipping Act of 1920 providing for the distribution and administration of the fleet in such way as best served the establishment of a merchant marine. This way, Admiral Benson asserted, is through return of shipping to private interests, owning and operating them. The Shipping Board will bear the same relation to shipping as the Interstate Commerce Commission to the railroads, he said, expressing the hope that the two bodies would be able to work together on many common problems.

"We are the hope of mankind," the admiral declared, "and there is no use in denying it. We have got to live up to our ideals and develop our country in order not to disappoint mankind. In no one particular is this more necessary than in shipping. But the Shipping Act can do nothing unless it is supported throughout the country."

Admiral Benson said that action is now under way to eliminate from among the operators of Shipping Board vessels those that are inefficient, and to retain only those who look forward to the future of the merchant marine. He urged that the personnel of the United States vessels be entirely of American citizens.
The admiral endorsed the project now under consideration for the canalization of the St. Lawrence River connecting the Great Lakes and their ports with the Atlantic Ocean. He asserted that this, or a similar plan, was necessary in the interest of progress, and that there was no excuse for delaying the development of waterways. Sectional coal shortages would be solved by water transportation routes, the admiral said, while power derived from inland developments would greatly relieve the demand. Sectional selfishness, Admiral Benson said, must give way on issues of benefit to the Nation and the world.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR PERMITS CRITICIZED

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Official Says He Sees No Good Reason Why They Should Ever Have Been Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that there were 70,714 government permits to buy, sell or otherwise handle intoxicating liquors, in operation on September 1, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of this State, says that a general reduction in the number of these licenses and steps to prevent the indiscriminate sale of Jamaica ginger would go a long way toward eliminating the present illicit traffic in intoxicants.
"Of course, many of these permits are held by physicians, who have secured them for the purpose of writing prescriptions calling for not more than one pint of whisky to a patient at a time," said Mr. Davis. "In spite of all the evidence to the contrary, some physicians still adhere to the ancient superstition that alcohol is an indispensable remedy."

"But the fact that 3846 wholesale permits were in force on September 1 means that there are still many wet spots throughout the country. These wholesalers are supposed to sell liquor only to the holders of other permits. I can see no good reason why these wholesale permits should ever have been issued and I question whether the Volstead Act ever contemplated any such system. Every one knows that there can be no justification for issuing in the State of Massachusetts 30 wholesale liquor licenses, for that is what these permits really are."

"Much of the liquor that has 'leaked out' from the bonded warehouses has been released to these wholesalers. Enforcement officers will have an exceedingly difficult time so long as these permits are in force. It will be almost impossible to prevent large quantities of liquor eventually being used for beverage purposes if this policy of control is continued."

"I am informed that already the government department charged with the enforcement of the Volstead Act has this matter under consideration and I predict that when these permits expire on December 31, next, the great bulk of them will never be renewed. In Boston drunkenness is gradually increasing largely due to the fact that Jamaica ginger sales are insufficiently safeguarded. Already it is apparent that steps must be taken to prevent drugstores, grocers, fruit dealers and others selling brands of Jamaica ginger which contain as high as 90 per cent of alcohol. A two ounce bottle of this poison added to a glass of non-alcoholic beer makes a very potent beverage."

"In order to secure the full benefits of prohibition it will be necessary to stop the indiscriminate sale of this so-called medicine."

COLOMBIA'S POLICY ASSURES AMERICANS

NEW YORK, New York—Juan Gutierrez, Colombian Minister to the United States, arriving here yesterday on the steamship Zacapa, announced that the Colombian Govern-

ment had decided upon a policy guaranteeing absolute protection to American investors. He declared that Colombia desired closer relations with the United States and that any animosities which might have existed had passed. The Zacapa brought gold and silver bullion valued at \$250,000, sent by the Colombian Government to aid in equalizing the rate of exchange.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Brewery for Grape Juice Storage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—An announcement made not long ago in San Jose, California, was to the effect that a canning company had taken over the plant which was once occupied by the Fredericksburg brewery, for use in storing grape juice, the plant having room for the storage of approximately 700,000 gallons. The canning company planned to build a pipe line from its own plant to the former brewery, a short distance away. This juice was to be converted into sirup, about 2,500,000 gallons being handled by the firm during the grape season.

Recognition of Benefits
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—Calling attention to the fact that prohibition has transformed an Ipswich, Massachusetts, jail to a shoe factory, The Constitution refers to the widespread economic and social benefits that have been derived from the operation of the prohibition law and says the fact that the law is being flagrantly violated "constitutes no argument against the wisdom, justification or righteousness of the law forbidding the traffic in the use of alcohol for purposes of making people drunk" and that "if it argues anything it argues in favor of more general respect for, and more rigid enforcement of, the prohibition laws of the community, state and nation."

"And despite the fact that the authorities have not yet been able to entirely abate the nuisance," concludes The Constitution, "despite the fact that the law is still being violated by criminals who blindly persist in surreptitiously making and selling intoxicating drink—even were only one jail in the whole country converted into a shoe factory; even were only one young man, or only one young woman, saved from debauchery and ruin; and even were only one family of little children insured an opportunity to develop into happy, useful citizens, that fact alone would sufficiently justify prohibition, which can work no possible injury to society nor to any citizen."

TEACHERS SEEK INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Worcester News Office
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—An increase of the salaries of elementary school teachers to bring them up to 80 per cent of the salary schedule of women high school teachers is to be petitioned by the Worcester Elementary Teachers Association. This will call for a salary maximum of \$2000 and a minimum of \$1200. Leaders of the association state that statistics show that a large majority of American cities are paying salaries to elementary teachers which are 80 per cent of compensation to high school teachers.

LAWYER SAID TO ADVISE ON BIDDING

New York Legislative Committee on Housing Told Contracts on Boilers and Ventilators Pass Through Hands of Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Pursuing the ramifications of what Samuel Untermyer, New York attorney conducting the inquiry before the joint legislative housing committee here, has called a conspiracy to maintain building materials costs at fictitious levels, thus contributing largely to the acute housing situation, the committee was informed yesterday that all contracts from \$500 up to tens of thousands of dollars, bid on by members of the Greater New York Stone Contractors Association, whose business has to do with installation of steam heating, boilers and ventilating apparatus, and the members of the Master Plumbers of Greater New York, passed through a supervisory agency in the person of John T. Hettrick, a lawyer.

Mr. Hettrick testified that he gave expert advice to his clients on matters of credit, although he said he knew very little about the business of his clients and was not a subscriber to any of the credit agencies. He declined to produce his books or correspondence, although declared in contempt by the committee for refusing. He denied that his refusal was caused by the desire not to incriminate himself.

It was testified that the three organizations, with which Mr. Hettrick dealt, were operating through him for the purpose of "mutual profit, protection, and the elimination of unfair competition."
All bids were submitted to Mr. Hettrick and there was added from 1 to 4 per cent to the gross amount of every contract they undertook. This was known as "insurance," and Mr. Hettrick received in most cases 1 per cent of each bid.

UNIFORMS MAY BE WORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
EL PASO, Texas—It has been mutually agreed that there will be no objection to army officers wearing their uniforms when they cross the line for friendly visits in Mexico, nor to Mexican soldiers wearing their uniforms when they come to the United States.

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AUSTRIA WATCHING
HUNGARY CLOSELY

French Imperialism Said to Favor
Return of Monarchy in Hun-
gary to Prevent Austria Ever
Again Joining Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Persistent, and more or less confirmed reports of military preparations in Hungary, are beginning to cause much uneasiness, and even serious apprehensions in Austrian Government circles. These reports are generally connected with the restoration of the monarchy in Hungary, or the union of western Hungary with Austria as prescribed by the peace treaty. Each of these questions is exceedingly delicate, and can easily lead to grave troubles between the two neighbors.

The Austrian Socialist leaders seem to be the most concerned over the various movements developing in Hungary, and they do not hesitate to declare that Admiral Horthy's régime in Budapest is deliberately seeking to bring about war with Austria. According to reports appearing in the Vienna press, Hungary is carrying out military preparations on an extraordinarily large scale, when one considers the imperative restrictions of the military forces under the treaty of peace.

Hungary is said to have brought a whole army corps into her western districts bordering on Austria. One and a half divisions are at Pinkafeld, 30 kilometers from the Austrian frontier, and much larger forces are assembled at Veszpin. The supreme command of all these troops is in the hands of the regent—Admiral Horthy.

Warlike Preparations

For weeks past news of Hungary's war preparations has been coming to Vienna. The general staff has been entirely reorganized and greatly strengthened. The nomination of new Hungarian officers have been so numerous as to call forth protests in the National Assembly against the expenditure this involves. Immense supplies of arms and munitions, have been brought into Hungary from all conceivable quarters and, finally, maneuvers are going on in close proximity to the Austrian frontier, in territory which now does not even belong to Hungary. Such military maneuvers—the first in Europe since the armistice—are held to constitute a serious menace to Austria, and are construed in some quarters as meaning that Hungary wants war.

The peace of St. Germain guaranteed the integrity of Austria. But it is complained that the entente allows Hungary's warlike preparations to go quietly forward, while Austria is most rigorously held down to the severest restrictions of her military forces as imposed in the Peace Treaty.

The organ of the Socialist Party—the "Arbeiter Zeitung," which is often described as the official organ of the government, accuses the French of supporting the Hungarians, especially in the matter of the restoration of the monarchy. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" says that the chief of the inter-allied military mission in Vienna is an Italian general, but that it is French interests which the Italian general in Vienna is furthering. The strength of Hungary's army is not a matter of indifference to French imperialism, according to an agreement made at Godollo, the Hungarian hunting box of the former Emperor Francis Joseph, the Hungarians are to occupy Vienna in the case of Austria joining Germany.

Only a Pawn in the Game

French imperialism is most zealously favoring the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Vienna, which would afford the surest guarantee that the way to a union with Germany, was forever closed against Austria. Hence it is highly interested in seeing that the Hungarian army corps are always ready, in order to prepare the way for the Emperor to return to Vienna. French imperialism spares neither expense nor endeavor to get Bavaria and the Rhineland to break away from Germany. When the black and yellow standard waves again over the Hofburg in Vienna, it hopes that Bavaria as a Bavarian Kingdom will leave the German Republic, and that a wide border of French protected states will ultimately stretch from the Rhine to the frontiers of Russia, which will keep down the diminished Germany, and prevent the spread of revolution to the west.

Then, and only then, will the predominance of France in the continent be assured, and the Versailles Peace Treaty fulfilled. Austria is only a pawn on the chess board of French politics but in spite of its smallness, of great importance. Between the counter-revolutionary monarchical states of Hungary and Bavaria, stands as a barrier, the free Austrian Republic, which must be broken through if the block is to be formed which will give France the foundation for rule

over Europe. Consequently for French imperialism it is highly important that Austria should remain weak and unarmed, and Hungary strong and ready to fight.

France's policy, according to the "Arbeiter Zeitung," threatens to involve Europe in a fearful war, and endangers the economic position of England, which rests upon the economic restoration of the continent. But the British Government is occupied with affairs in Egypt and India, in Ireland and Mesopotamia. The destiny

CRACOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time a terrible dragon lived in a cavern under the hill. Every day he came raging out of his den after the good people of the city, which was not called Cracow in those days. Many young men armed themselves and went out to fight him, but none of them came back again and the dragon went on his destructive way. At last, in despair, the

wall to our hotel; where a room was forthcoming solely by the good will of Sigismund, the head porter. That person had been warned by telephone of the advent of the Englishwomen, and of the possible appearance of even soap.

Every narrow street possesses its treasure—a beautiful old church, a palace standing proudly back, a college courtyard or medieval house. The Czartoryski palace houses one of the most beautiful private collections in Europe and it was with much

well as interest. We paused long before a case containing miniatures of Anne Boleyn, Charles I and Cook the explorer.

But the beautiful heart of the city is set on the dragon's hill. There, on the only break visible in the great plain, rise the castle and the cathedral, gazing at them one understands why Cracow, small and commercially unimportant beside Warsaw, holds so strongly the heart of Polish national sentiment.

The cathedral, beautiful architecturally, has some exquisite modern monuments of kings and queens famous in legend and history, and in the crypt are the enormously massive tombs of some of the earliest kings; but the gap of centuries leaves the interior cold and empty.

Neither French nor German produced any response from the vergers and we puzzled ourselves over the identity of the monuments, until much to our benefit, a lady offered herself as guide. She was a member of a Cracow archaeological society making a tour with an old peasant and his wife who had come up from the country in the flush of restored nationality to glory over their redeemed cathedral. Her knowledge made us regret her anxiety to practice rusty English instead of using fluent French or German!

We left the cathedral reluctantly, finding it hard to believe Miss Bodjnska when she told us that we should enjoy the castle even more.

Turning south from the great west door, before which the sun was beginning to set over the plain, we walked along the edge of the hill, down a slope under a deep archway, and into the great courtyard of the fairy-like palace.

Round three sides of the quadrangle rise the walls of the palace itself, each of the many stories outlined by a wide balcony upheld by series of light and graceful columns. Under the eaves of the topmost story a lovely frieze of blue and gold is beginning to appear from beneath the coat of whitewash with which a patriotic Polish officer protected it from rough use. For this most precious Polish possession was used for generations as a barracks for Austrian soldiers. It was one of the best deeds of the old emperor to free it and subscribe toward its restoration.

The interior of the palace is as yet a chaos of nobly-proportioned rooms emerging from the defacements and degradations of their Austrian tenants. Floors are at all levels and perilous plank bridges lead across chasms to the rooms of queens; the splendid marble staircase is still covered with the wooden protection given it by that Polish colonel. There is little energy in the restoration now proceeding; nor can there be while Poland struggles with the enemy at her gate.

Through the fourth wall of the quadrangle a door and stairway descend to the oldest building in the group, a tiny church of five linked apses, whose true date puzzles the archaeologists.

The golden and rosy glory of the sunset drew us to the western battlements as we left the castle, and, turning our backs on the walls and towers of the two buildings, we leaned over the wall above the dragon's cave, and gazed across the great plain of Poland, thinking of all we had seen and heard.

Most tragic figures of Europe, served with utter devotion and cynical selfishness, brilliant, lovable, uncertain, freed now at last, Poland has her opportunity.

NEGROES' INDUSTRIAL STATUS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey—The Negro's industrial status in the United States is being considered at the annual industrial conference of the Na-



Photographed by permission

An ancient gateway in the beautiful old town of Cracow

of Austria and of central Europe, does not excite its interest—it leaves France to proceed in quiet.

No Illusions

How much real ground there is for all these accusations against French policy in central Europe, is difficult to say. Naturally all the Socialist elements are strongly opposed to the Hapsburg restoration, in Hungary too, but especially in Austria. They would regard it as the severest defeat of the democracy of Europe. Hence they may be inclined to take an exaggerated view of the gravity of the present situation.

Nevertheless in more moderate competent circles in Austria, affairs in Hungary are being watched with much anxiety. Dr. Renner, the Austrian Foreign Minister, in an interview given to the Vienna correspondent of the Budapest "Az Est," said that Austria recognized that a restoration of the monarchy was impossible and had no illusions upon that score, but Hungary still kept on hoping. Hungary might have a monarch if she would, but in no case must she attempt either directly or indirectly to impose a monarchy on Austria. Austria is a republic because the people of Austria reject and have rejected the monarchy, and also because the restoration of the monarchy in Austria would certainly be followed by civil war.

RANGE CHANGES TO CATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MALTA, Montana—The Long X outfit, the last big horse ranging company in Montana, is going out of business. Its last lot of about 3000 horses will be disposed of at auction sale and the company will go into the cattle business.

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HARRIMAN LINES TO
CONTROL 51 SHIPS

Extensive Service Between Hamburg and North and South American Ports, and From New York to East, Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Under its new arrangements the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, according to W. Averill Harriman, president, will control 51 ships, of 468,902 tonnage. The Livermore, Dearborn Company Inc., acquired some time ago by the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, is now called the United American Lines Inc., and as such it is the operating company for the ships owned by the Harriman corporation and its subsidiaries.

Mr. Harriman says that the Kerr Steamship Company will soon deliver to the United American Lines the 19 ships of 77,620 tonnage which the former company has been operating for the Kerr Navigation Company, whose name has been changed to the American Ship and Commerce Navigation Corporation, and 94 per cent of whose stock is now held by the American Ship and Commerce Corporation.

These 19 ships are being operated between New York and Hamburg and Hamburg and Rio Janeiro and Santos, Brazil, Montevideo, Uruguay, Buenos Aires, Argentina and the River Plate. Since January a monthly service has been run between Hamburg and Brazilian ports; that service is now fortnightly. There are weekly sailings between New York and Hamburg and next January a third class passenger service, with three ships, will be inaugurated between these ports. The Harriman interests will extend freight service between Hamburg and American ports this year, or early next, covering New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and South Atlantic and Gulf ports. The ships of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and the Shawmut Steamship Company will be operated by the United American Lines. Through the former, the American Ship and Commerce Corporation owns the 76,500 ton fleet of the Coastwise Steamship Company.

The United American Lines will also develop services from New York to ports in the Dutch East Indies, North Africa, Malta, Egypt, the Levant, Madeira, and Morocco, with ships owned by the United States Shipping Board.

FARMERS-WORKERS TICKET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—The Farmers-Workers Party of Missouri, known elsewhere as the Farmer-Labor Party, has filed a complete state ticket with the Secretary of State.

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UNION OF CHINA THE PRESSING QUESTION

Forebodings of a Divided China May Be Discarded, as Peace Between the North and South Is Already in Sight

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The most pressing question before the new Cabinet is the union of the country. This is no longer a problem based upon the geographical separation of north and south; the present difficulties all hinge upon the attitude of Tang Chi-yao, who is the Governor of the Province of Yunnan on the southwestern frontier. The leaders of the south, or at least the south as it has been called for the last few years, have all practically cast in their lot with the Peking Government and have expressed themselves as satisfied to have a formal agreement signed. On the basis of this proposed agreement the leading agitators would all be provided for and could be expected for this reason to make no further trouble.

Lu Yung-tung is to become High Commissioner—Hsun Yueh, Shih, of the provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, which were known under the Manchou dynasty as the Liang Kuang; Tsen Chunhsien was to have a similar position elsewhere unless, indeed, his ambition to become vice-president was realized; Wu Ting-fang and Tang Shao-yi could be easily placated and Wen Tsung-yao was already provided for in his sinecure post as Commissioner of Fukow.

The fly in the ointment is Tang Chi-yao. He wants no office from the central government; all he asks is to be left alone in his administration of Yunnan and his overrunning of Szechuan Province, from which rich district he derives most of his revenues. Governor Tang's attitude is not seemingly based upon patriotic ideals, but upon maintaining his power and his independence. He has administered his province with marked ability, but he has been dependent for funds upon his wholly illegal interference in the affairs of the Szechuan Province. This mixture of good and bad in administration is characteristic of officials in many parts of China at the present time, and it makes the problem of choosing men for high office most difficult. It is next to impossible to separate the personal from the political; that policy seems to be the incumbent of office to be best which will insure for the longest time his retention of power.

A Fresh Attack

The situation has been further complicated by a fresh attack upon the southern boundaries of Fukien Province by Cantonese troops. The object of the attack is related to the ever-present squabble between the Kuangtung and Kuangsi groups in Canton Province, which has been responsible for most of the disorder in the south since the revolution. The real inside reason of this attack has not been divulged but it cannot be unrelated to the old feud between these two parties. The Cantonese have usually more difficulty in getting on with their own provincials than with the people of other provinces. The divisions among the Cantonese themselves have been more bitter than between the south and north.

The "constitutional question" has been eliminated as a cause of division on account of the dissolution of the present parliament at Peking and the impossibility of getting a quorum of the old rump parliament at Canton. The fact is that both parliaments have proved themselves to be such inactive, useless institutions that it has not been possible to create any enthusiasm for them in any section of the country. The real leaders of the south had as little use for the Canton parliament as their opponents in the north. Up to the present, parliamentary government in China has been a sorry failure and it is surprising that the republican foundation of government has been able to survive. Perhaps the real reason is that the Chinese people are accustomed to the break-down of institutions of government and to making a temporary shift for themselves under such circumstances. They fall back upon their common sense and their love for peaceful conditions; then they adjust themselves and wait.

Prospects of Peace

It is quite impossible to forecast the prospects of peace. It may come like the thief in the night and again the whole question may be involved in the decision of the one man, Governor Tang Chi-yao. It is so uncertain that Governor Li Shun, the new Peace Commissioner, has asked to be relieved and to be allowed to take a vacation at Peking, but this was refused. Governor Li is the third commissioner. The first was Chu Chi-chien now in retirement in Tientsin; the second was Gen. Wang Yi-tang now under an assumed name hiding in Japan. The third incumbent is naturally solicitous about the future and would like to

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shift the burden to other shoulders. But one thing is certain; peace is coming and is now in sight. Gloomy forebodings of a divided China may be discarded. It may be early or late but it will arrive, and that in spite of both friends and foes. It would be no easy task, and surely it would be a thankless one, to apportion the blame for the delay among these two classes; well-intentioned misdirection of friends has been only capped by active opposition of enemies.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO GERMANY

Outlook of People Thought so Dejected as to Prevent Getting to Work to Put Things Right

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Speaking recently to a small gathering of interested listeners in Geneva, J. Ramsay MacDonald, of the British Labor Party, gave a short account of his recent visit to Germany. Accompanied by Noel Buxton and Joseph King, Mr. MacDonald had set out with the object of studying the political state of Germany, rather than with any idea of witnessing deplorable conditions. It was intended to investigate conditions of finance, and to investigate the prospects for settled and orderly government.

While journeying through the country, the party came into contact with practically every class of political opinion, except the extreme right Nationalist Party. During the visit, interviews were obtained with the President, the Minister of Justice, the leader of the Independent Party, professors, business men, trade union leaders, relief workers, and others.

Relief Workers Praised

During the course of his remarks, Mr. MacDonald did not enumerate the conclusions he had drawn, or mention any of the consequences of his visit, but rather confined himself to describing in moderate terms, episodes and conditions he had witnessed. The physical conditions found amongst the young children, the school children and even university students had evidently made a deep impression upon the party, particularly in Leipzig, where the scarcity of boots was commented on, and also the sparsity of the clothing, many children possessing no more than one garment. Mr. MacDonald eulogized the excellent work of Miss Hodghouse of England, who had organized relief work, and also that of the American Quakers' movement for the feeding of the children.

Students of colleges and universities had a starved and ashamed appearance, Mr. MacDonald declared, for they were not adequately provided with either food or clothing. A small point, which was accepted by the visitor as full of significance, was a notice, posted in one of the universities stating that chains and padlocks were available if desired for the safeguarding of the overcoat of the students, protection, not against outsiders, but against their fellow students in need.

Supplies Inadequate

One of the most serious impressions which Mr. MacDonald gained was that the outlook of the German people was so broken and black that they were not in a condition to set to work to put things right. It was stated that if all the available food supplies in Berlin were shared equally they would be quite inadequate for the needs of the people. As things were, luxury and extravagance were indulged in by some persons, and necessarily at the expense of others. If 20 or 30 fresh-minded Socialists were to go into Berlin, Mr. MacDonald declared, and set to work there, they would, he believed, soon alter conditions.

The speaker stated that many Germans made a practice of crossing the Dutch-German frontier into Holland in order to purchase their food supplies. So very different were the prices on the two sides of the line dividing the two countries, that it was found profitable for German families to pay the railway fares of their representatives, and to pay duty on the goods they brought into their own country, in addition to the prices at which the goods were retailed just a few miles over the frontier into Holland.

MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS HIGHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JUAREZ, Chihuahua.—Mexican newspapers, all over the country, have raised their prices, having felt the pinch of the high cost of newspaper paper. Circulation rates have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent, and the price of papers on the streets has advanced from 6 to 10 centavos, or from 3 cents to 5 cents American money. Sunday newspapers are, however, 8 cents American money.

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SPANISH LIBERALS DISPLAY ACTIVITY

Party Prepares to Take Up Office, the Premier Chosen for the Next Cabinet Being the Marques de Alhucemas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—Keen attention is now directed to the conduct, declarations, and movements of the leaders of the various Liberal sections in view of the unity they recently achieved with the object of forcing themselves into power at an early date, and having regard also to the recent governmental crisis, the changes effected in Mr. Dato's ministry, and the pretensions of the latter to continuing in office. Most of the Liberal chiefs are resting in the north, but they are all in close touch with each other, except Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformist leader, who seems to be taking but a small part in the active negotiations at the present time. It is, however, declared that his support of the other sections, to the end that the coalition of the Left shall be as effective as possible, is assured.

The Romanones Plans

Another announcement concerning the Count de Romanones is that he has the desire and intention as soon as the political situation permits, to go on a long foreign journey, and that he has the United States of America as his objective. All depends, of course, upon the progress and position of the new Liberal Coalition. If it comes to power at an early date, he is expected to be the foreign minister, and in such event, it would, of course, be impossible for him to leave Spain for any length of time. But if there is no impediment, he would like to go to America next spring, and one of his chief objects would be to make a close study of the political system and methods there and consider the working of the various economic organizations.

No first-class Spanish statesman or politician has been to America in recent times, in fact one can hardly recall any at all having been there since the relations between Spain and America were so very acute and unpleasant a little more than 20 years ago.

Vastly different as the mentalities of the two peoples are said to be, the movement as it might be called, in the new Spain toward the American model and the American way, if it has not so far achieved any great results, is certainly pronounced. Interest as to how America does this and that, increases, and Spain is rather impressed with the fact that as it seems here, the extreme Socialist element is less rampantous on the other side of the Atlantic than in some European countries. The count, who is a keen student of Liberal and progressive tendencies, therefore thinks that the time has come for him to go to the United States of America and contemplate the working of that country. Meanwhile the Spanish political situation holds all the Liberal chiefs.

Program of Reconstruction

The first of a series of meetings of these Liberal chiefs was held at Biarritz, and among those present at it were the Count de Romanones, Mr. Villanueva, Mr. Alba, the Duke de Almodovar del Valle and Mr. Navarro Reverter. The ministerial crisis at Madrid was that day just at its height, and it was given out after the conference that the Liberals were not for the present disposed to assume office, and that when their time did come, they would only accept the reins of government on condition that they were given a decree of dissolution, so that they could start upon their program of reconstruction with a new Cortes elected fairly by the people, and not with the existing Parliament, the constitution of which was so unsatisfactory. After this there was an animated meeting at San Sebastian, in the chalet of the Viscount de Escoriala.

The Marques de Alhucemas had come along specially from Cestona for the purpose, putting himself up at the Hotel Cristina, where he was joined by Don Santiago Alba. It was an interesting coincidence that Francisco Cambo, the leader of the Catalan Regionalists, was staying in the hotel at the time and Mr. Alba had some conversation with him. It will be interesting to see what will be the attitude of Mr. Cambo toward this new Liberal grouping when its policy develops. In answer to questions that were put to him by those anxious to know what the Liberals were going to do, Mr. Alba said that the whole situation would develop in Parliament. He did not believe that the existing government would really go to the Cortes,

and these affairs ought not to be conducted behind curtains.

A Happy Agreement

Mr. Villanueva told his questioners that at the house of the Viscount de Escoriala the political situation had been discussed as between himself, the Marques de Alhucemas, Mr. Alba and the Count de Romanones, that all the main points of policy had been touched upon, and that all had found themselves in happy agreement. These gatherings of the opposition, that was strengthening itself for a great conflict would, he said, be repeated, and the results would be made known when it was convenient. He thought that the existing government ought to go before Parliament, but all the same he did not think that it would do so, but that it would settle the great question of the railway rates by decree.

Meanwhile the chief daily newspaper of this part of Spain, the "Voz de Guipuzcoa," which is often extremely well informed upon political affairs when ministers and politicians are at San Sebastian, where it is published, makes a somewhat remarkable statement as to liberal determinations, and puts it forward that the Liberals will quickly proceed to the formation of a government that will settle the railway rates question. It suggests that the various portfolios have already been allotted and that it knows the names and offices. The Premier will be the Marques de Alhucemas, and the Foreign Minister will be the Count de Romanones.

A Formidable Cabinet

The other offices will be filled as follows: Grace and Justice, Alcalá Zamora; Finance, Mr. Alba; Interior, Melquiades Alvarez (if he will accept); War, General Aznar; Marine, Mr. Gimeno; Public Works, Mr. Villanueva; Education, Mr. Zulueta; Labor, Mr. Gasset. On paper, if it materializes, this is certainly the most formidable cabinet that Spain will have produced for a very long time, always excepting the famous cabinet of former premiers that arose in the middle of the European war, and which simply collapsed without doing anything as the result of the excessive weight of its own importance and dignity.

The point as to whether Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformist leader, will accept a place in the cabinet, is the first time that a doubt in the matter has been openly expressed, though very little has been heard of late concerning the proposed cooperation of this eminent personage with the new Liberal coalition, about which, however, there is not really believed to be any serious doubt. It is stated that, in order finally to convince Mr. Alvarez of the desirability of his cooperation and of the public duty that devolves upon him in the matter, if any such convincing should be necessary, the example of Mr. Clemenceau in France will be invoked. He will be invited to organize the elections, and when the Cortes is opened he will be given the choice of becoming president of the chamber or remaining as minister of the interior.

It is further stated that the chief of one of the Liberal sections has declared that they must all lend the most enthusiastic service possible to this future government, and that the Marques de Alhucemas is in favor of issuing a manifesto to the effect that the Liberal Party is invited and is ready to take over the reins of government. Another Liberal chief, however, thinks that this would constitute an appeal for power, and that such a procedure is inopportune at the present moment. It may be added that the Marques de Alhucemas has been questioned about these statements and says that they are all premature, especially that about the constitution of the cabinet. He does not, however, put forward any denials.

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RUMANIA AND A GREEK ROYAL UNION

Report of Engagement of Duke of Sparta to Princess Elizabeth of Rumania Has Aroused Much Interest in the Balkans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the engagement of former King Constantine's eldest son to Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, writes W. Crawford Price, has aroused considerable interest in Balkan circles and, if confirmed, may prove to be invested with considerable political as well as social importance.

It is now several years since George, Duke of Sparta, first manifested an interest in the beautiful Rumanian Princess, for the romance, if it may be so considered, had its beginning in 1913, when time and mutual mistrust of Bulgaria coupled with alliance on the battlefield during the second Balkan war, had wiped out the long standing estrangement between Athens and Bucharest. Political consideration then called for closer rapprochement.

It was Prince Nicholas, the former King Constantine's brother, who was then first dispatched to spy out the land, and his report being wholly favorable to the project, it was forthwith arranged that Prince George should pay a friendly visit to the Rumanian court. His impressions, as conveyed by him personally to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, were interesting and somewhat original; but it is sufficient here to say that George was captivated.

Much has happened since to drive the two apart. First came the war with its preoccupations, then the difference between the Allies and the Greek royal family, and finally the removal of Constantine and his eldest son into exile. From a royalist point of view, the recent history of the Greek house has been a tragedy. The former King is dethroned and an exile, the Crown Prince sharing his father's fate; the eldest daughter has perforce renounced her ambitions (at the time by no means illusory) to share the throne of England; a younger son is a king but has married a commoner, and rules with a paper scepter, and a brother of the former monarch has likewise married a commoner.

Much has been written concerning the alleged "pro-Germanism" of Prince George during the war, but one wonders how far this was dictated by family loyalty. Prior to the European conflict he was an attractive young man, careless of kingship and trappings, and unconcerned with the trend of internal political events. Given the choice, he would have preferred the life of a country gentleman with a little soldiering thrown in to relieve the monotony. He looked forward to the day when he would remove his belongings from his little flat in Berlin to England, a country which he liked above all. He hoped, in 1913, to round off his education at Oxford.

It goes almost without the saying that greater Rumania will not wish her Princess to wed a dispossessed prince without money or prospects.

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She further desires to work in close political concord, if not actual alliance, with greater Greece. Hellas, on her part, is today ruled by a king who dislikes his job and will not renounce his marriage with a lady whom the Greeks refuse to accept as their queen. And the throne is barred to Constantine, both by Mr. Venizelos and the Allies. Herein lies the possibility of interesting political developments if the rumored engagement is confirmed. There is little, if anything, definite against the Duke of Sparta, and a Rumanian princess would be welcomed in Greece. Greece does not yet desire, nor is she yet fitted for a republican form of government, and the existing arrangement is unpopular. George and Elizabeth may, therefore, be destined to provide the compromise between the old and the new régime and restore much needed harmony between the Royalist and Venizelist elements in Hellas.

AUSTRALIAN INQUIRY INTO STATE RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The state government has resolved to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the management of the New South Wales Government Railways by the present commissioners, who are independent of political control. The inquiry is to cover the whole of the activities of the department, but is to inquire first into the position caused by the 1917 strike. That strike commenced as an expression of resentment by the men at the introduction of what they described as the Taylor card system into the government workshops. Other unions came out in sympathy, and a general deadlock ensued which was only averted by the enrollment of several thousand volunteers to take up the abandoned service.

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ices. This step, which was taken by Mr. (now Sir George) Fuller, then Acting Premier, broke the strike, and shortly afterward it collapsed. Men in other employments went back to their work as if nothing had happened. The Railway Commissioners, however, refused to reinstate some of the men who had been most prominent in instigating the strike. Some strikers they reemployed, but refused to allow them the seniority which they would have enjoyed had they remained loyally at work. Those volunteers who wished to remain in the service were employed, and these formed a union of their own. This action has ever since been resented by the previous unions and before the elections the Labor candidates pledged themselves to endeavor to remedy their grievances. It is believed that the appointment of the commission mentioned is in fulfillment of these pledges. Prior to 1888 the railways regularly showed deficits. They were under political control, and political patronage led to gross over-staffing and other abuses. After inquiry and exposure it was decided to place the railways under the control of three commissioners, one of whom was to be "chief." They were to be entirely independent of political control but were to run the railways on business lines and report to Parliament annually the result of their work. The first chief commissioner was Mr. Eddy. Under his management the railways soon paid all their expenses and something over for the general revenue. For many years this state was the only one in Australia whose railways after paying interest on the cost of construction, were in this favorable position. Of late, owing to the immense increase in the cost of labor and material, coupled with a scarcity of goods, the surpluses have dwindled, and have been superseded lately by small deficits. The commissioners welcome inquiry, and hope that it will be made as exhaustive as possible.

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COST OF LIVING AT
HIGHEST IN PARIS

Tendency Toward Diminution of Price All Round, Which Was Noticed Some Time Ago, Has Disappeared in France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The problem of provisioning the large towns of France, and Paris in particular, both in coal and foodstuffs for the coming winter, has been somewhat perplexing. It might have been supposed that the third winter since the armistice would have seen the end of the difficulties under which France has labored—shortage of fuel, shortage of wheat, and shortage of meat. The coal situation is certainly somewhat improved, but for other necessities the Municipal Council of Paris has again found it necessary to intervene.

The bread which is supplied at Paris continues to be as bad as ever. It is dark colored and bitter, the millers still mixing all kinds of substances with the wheat. Meat has gone up again in price and must be totally inaccessible for poor people. It is over 20 francs the kilo. The tendency toward diminution of prices all round, which was remarked some time ago, has disappeared, and today the cost of living is at its highest point.

Government's New Policy

In previous years, the French Government made important purchases of frozen meat abroad but the government now renounces this system of wholesale buying and does not intend to make good the deficiency which will be felt.

Happily, the Municipal Council takes up the task. Paris has been in direct negotiation with large American and Canadian firms, and great quantities of foodstuffs will be sold in wooden booths which have been erected in every quarter of Paris.

These booths are undoubtedly doing a useful work. The idea of municipal trading may be properly open to discussion, but in the circumstances private enterprise failed to secure sufficient quantities of foodstuffs, and those that are secured being sold at exorbitant prices, the mayor and corporation have figuratively put on the white apron of a dry goods store, and in these wooden barracks vend rice, sugar, beans, salted pork, and canned goods at much lower prices than those of the ordinary stores.

Great Fish Supplies

The difference between the prices of the average retailer and the municipality is enormous. It amounts on an average to 50 per cent. Fish also is being brought to Paris by the authorities and is being sold in the barracks. More than 10 tons a day come in from La Rochelle, Dieppe, Boulogne, and other ports; and arrangements have just been made to increase the daily deliveries to 20 tons.

The outlook in respect of coal, which is perhaps the vital problem for France, appears to be improving. The deliveries from Germany are much higher, and although it is necessary to maintain the card system, which gives the limited amount of 400 pounds per month to the average family, it is at any rate possible to lower the price. The Municipal Council and the Prefect of the Seine announce a reduction of 50 francs a ton for all categories of coal distributed to the inhabitants of Paris.

Coal Is High

This brings the price for household coal to 270 francs a ton, while anthracite is at 320 francs. For industrial purposes, however, and for central heating in the hotels the fixed price is 340 francs. During the winter it is anticipated that these figures must be increased. Happily, considerable stocks have been laid in by the authorities, and it is not believed that what ever happens the city will be deprived of light and heating.

In the devastated regions it must be confessed that the situation is less reassuring. The conditions which were tolerable during the summer will be impossible in many parts during the cold months. For there are many thousands of families living without a real roof over their heads. And the repair of the roads, though now far advanced, is not sufficiently complete to make all the villages which were shattered accessible. There must necessarily be another immigration into the large towns during the period of bad weather. This will increase, of course, the housing problem, which is extremely acute in every considerable center.

LORD SINHA'S APPOINTMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The appointment of Lord Sinha as Governor of Bihar and Orissa has been received throughout India with enthusiastic welcome and approval. He is the first Indian to become the head of a province, as he is also the first to gain the honor of a peerage of the British Empire. There is no Indian living better equipped for such a high post, and he has also the support of all the more sober elements of Indian thought. He is avowedly one of the

most versatile and brilliant Indians of his generation, and is possessed in no small degree of the qualities of tact, judgment, prudence and discretion, and that most important of all gifts in a man who aspires to high position in a government which is still alien, moderation. The appointment also is one more proof of the sincere desire of the British to elevate India's political status, and recognize her as an equal member in the Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire. It will be undoubtedly of great importance and help to have one Indian Governor of a province at the present time when the reform scheme is to be inaugurated, and Lord Sinha, with his broad and sane outlook and at the same time his keen sympathy with and understanding of his fellow countrymen, should prove of the greatest assistance to the government.

WOMEN DISCUSS
NEEDED REFORMS

Conference at Oxford Told About Municipal Government and New Swedish Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—During the past few days a conference or summer school has been held at Oxford under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, a feminist organization formed from the original suffrage movement. It is the second conference of the kind, the first having been held last year at Cambridge. Many societies are in affiliation, all working for economic or moral equality.

Oxford was a suitable center for the conference for various reforms have taken place in its university and municipal life without opposition; among these being the election of four women members on the city council, two of whom are members of the watch committee; the appointment of two police-women, which has proved a great success—Oxford, by the way, was the first county to appoint women constables during the war. There are several women on the local pensions committee and three of four on the education committee.

New Law Is Progressive

In discussing progressive marriage law, Miss Jacobson, the well-known Swedish feminist, who is paying her first visit to England for the purpose of studying the feminist movement here, said that in Sweden they had a new marriage law, which was said to be the most progressive marriage law in the world. By it the husband's guardianship over the wife was completely abolished, and if the wife gave all her work to the home it was expressly stated that she thereby fulfilled her duty as a family supporter and had a legal right to get from her husband the money that was required for the household or the maintenance of the family, as well as her own needs.

Dealing with the question of municipal government, Miss Rathbone said it was one of the great merits of English local government, as against the French system, that it did really represent the town, the level of local opinion, and the feeling of local opinion. English town councils are an older form of government than parliament itself, having their roots right back in Saxon times.

Prices of Commodities

One of the subjects dealt with by Mrs. McKillop under the head of "Domestic Economics" was the general cause of fluctuation in the prices of commodities. She dealt also with the government attempts to control prices and the difficulties in the way of fixing and upholding maximum prices. In dealing with the conditions before the war and the prospects of returning in time to something like the same conditions, she said that the present state of eastern Europe was one of the chief obstacles; and special circumstances attending the production of sugar, wheat, meat, and dairy produce, and the possibilities of extended cultivation were referred to.

It seems a far cry now to the days when women were fighting for the barest recognition of political status, but during the week, even if one rejects the emphasized battle-cry of "equal pay for equal work" and equality of opportunity, there have been some thoughtful contributions to problems other than purely domestic which vitally affect women, and in regard to which a quiet background of moderate opinion must be given due attention.

SINN FEINERS AND
THE IRISH BULLETIN

Typewritten Circular Contained a Series of Charges Definitely Made Against Forces of the British Crown in Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A current copy of a typewritten circular dated September 10, 1920, which is regularly issued by Sinn Fein, under the title of the "Irish Bulletin," contains a somewhat exhaustive series of charges definitely made against the British Government. These charges are mainly that the armed forces of the Crown seized a quantity of Sinn Fein note paper during a raid on the latter's headquarters in Dublin, and that an official denial of such action is untrue; also, that certain military officers wrote threatening letters on this note paper to prominent Sinn Feiners.

The circular referred to, reads in part as follows: On November 11, 1919, British military and police raided No. 76 Harcourt Street, the headquarters of Dail Eireann. Members of the clerical staff of the raided offices saw the police tie into bundles several reams of the official note paper of Dail Eireann and carry it away with them. On May 14, 15 and 16, 1920, many of the members of Dail Eireann received letters sent to them through the post and bearing Dublin City postmarks. The letters, when opened, were found to be typed on the official note paper of Dail Eireann. Each letter was similarly worded. Each consisted of these words typed in capital letters:

"AN EYE FOR AN EYE.
A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH.
THEREFORE A LIFE FOR A LIFE."

The addresses on the envelopes were also typewritten, but in the addresses small as well as capital letters were used. It was obvious that all these threatening letters had come from one source. It was obvious that that source was hostile to Sinn Fein. It was obvious that at that source there were quantities of the official note paper of Dail Eireann. It was obvious that in Dublin City that source was situated.

The Same Note Paper

On May 18, 1920, Mr. Arthur Griffith was interviewed by representatives of the Dublin press, to whom he stated that the note paper upon which the threatening letters were written was the same note paper which had six months previously been taken by British police from the headquarters of Dail Eireann at 76 Harcourt street. That statement appeared in the Dublin evening press of May 18, and the Dublin morning press of May 19. Eight days later, on May 27, Col. Edgeworth Johnston, Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, wrote the following letter to the Irish Independent: "I am directed by the government to inform you that there is no foundation for your report that note paper or any writing paper was removed from 76 Harcourt Street, or taken possession of by the police or by the military." Certain official correspondence of high-placed British Government officials in Ireland is now said to be in the hands of the Irish Republican authorities. A part of that correspondence has been photographed and a full set of these photographic reproductions has been sent to the editor of The Times.

Continuing, the circular says: On April 24, 1920, the following report was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. It is addressed from the General Staff (Intelligence), "G. S. (I)." It is specially stamped "Secret."

Sinn Fein Coup

"G. S. (I) 24/4/20.
"The Chief Commissioner D. M. P.
"On reliable information received today:
"1. Before May 6th a 'grand coup' will be made by Sinn Fein unless forestalled. It is believed that the capture of government securities, etc., is the aim, and in consequence will consist of simultaneous raids on or

burning of post offices, etc., throughout the country. It is definitely stated that whatever this plan may be, it should be completed by May 5th, 6th, or 7th.
"2. It is also stated that officers and soldiers will be shot in future under similar circumstances to the murders of police.
"3. When the hunger strike was decided on by the leaders of Sinn Fein in Mountjoy Prison, the rank and file were ordered, under the same system as hostile raids are conducted, to join the strike.

"The above system was especially mentioned in order to terrorize those who were unwilling to join the movement (incidentally there were many against it). The result of this is, that a number of Sinn Feiners whose sentiments were greatly in favor of their respective leaders, but who had never had an opportunity of knowing their methods, are now assured that the organization is largely carried on by the leaders at the expense of the rank and file and also through sheer terrorism. During the strike the leaders were freely given whiskey by the warders, and at the end of the strike were very little the worse, whereas the rank and file were in bad way. The leaders—L. E. Hunter, Clancy, Brennan, Gallagher, etc.—shook hands with each warder before leaving the prison.

"F. HARPER SHOVE, Captain.
"General Staff (I), Dublin District.
"Lr. Castle Yard, Dublin, K. P."

All Typed on One Machine

The signature is that of Captain F. Harper Shove, General Headquarters Staff, Ireland. The report is typewritten. Wherever a capital "T" and a small "h" occur together a marked unevenness in the alignment of these two letters is noticeable. Certain other inequalities are evident in the typing. These peculiarities are as clearly marked in the typewritten addresses on the envelopes containing the threatening letters sent to the members of Dail Eireann. An expert on typescript has been given the envelopes, letters, and this secret report for examination. He has reported that he is prepared to swear on oath that the threatening letters, the envelopes, and the above secret report were all typed on the same typewriting machine, which is an "Underwood."

So much for the Irish Bulletin. The following is the official statement issued by the Irish Command in answer to some of the charges in the circular: "Extracts from the Irish Bulletin, containing insinuations that staff officers of the army are concerned in, and responsible for, a murder campaign in Ireland, appeared in The Times of September 14, and in the Daily Herald and Irish Independent. The insinuations are absolutely false, and steps are being taken to refute them through the proper channels."

DRAMATISTS VOTE
NOT TO JOIN EQUITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although during the strike of the Actors Equity Association against the Producing Managers Association last year, leading members of the Authors League were active in helping the actors, at a recent meeting of the Dramatists Guild of the Authors League, it was decided not to become a branch of Equity. It was given out at the meeting that acceptance by the Producing Managers Association of the new standard contract framed by the authors was practically a settled matter.

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Men's Clothing—
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Our Monday Specials Afford
Uncommon Values—Watch for them

Davis "Good Clothes"

Embrace all the quality wearables for men and boys from hose to hats—as well as tailored outer garments for women.

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BEAUTIFUL PERIOD FURNITURE
now on exhibition, the product of the best manufacturers of this country; also ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS.

Our location and business methods make it possible to sell to you the goods at exceptionally low figures—at worth while savings.

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The B. Dreher's Sons Co.

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Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines

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DOLLAR PACKETS
POUR INTO VIENNA

Austria Has Received in Financial Relief More American Aid Than Other Distressed Lands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—American dollar packets are pouring into Vienna, and into the provinces of Austria. Up to the end of June, the total value of the packets delivered to the warehouses of the American relief mission in Hamburg, Prague, Warsaw, Vienna and Budapest, amounted to \$2,290,000. Of this sum no less than \$1,260,000—more than half—were brought to Vienna. Austria has received more than the other distressed countries in central Europe—that is on the percentage of population—probably because the relief propaganda for Austria was carried on in America more effectively than that of the other states. It must also be remembered that the shortage of food and consequent sufferings of the population in Vienna and the country generally are far more acute and wide reaching than in any other European country.

An Immense Distribution

In Vienna alone, over 70,000 \$10 packets were distributed and some 11,000 \$50 packets. The weekly distribution rose rapidly after March: 19,542 packets were given out in the four weeks of April, and 9,853 packets in the first week of May. Over 2500 were handed out in a single day. It is interesting to note that this immense distribution of food from America has exerted a great influence over the prices of provisions in Vienna. In many cases these, instead of continuing to rise, have actually fallen.

The people in the provincial towns have been given a large number of packets, though not so many as their population actually requires. The American Children's Relief Action extends throughout the whole of the provinces—Lower Austria in Vienna; Upper Austria, Linz; Salzburg, Salzburg; Carinthia, Klagenfurt; Styria, Graz; Tyrol, Innsbruck; and Vorarlberg, Bregenz. Postcards for sending to America can be obtained at all these places and every information is given to persons having relations or friends in the United States.

Children's Relief Action

The same children's relief action extends into the most remote country

Cooking Made
Interesting

A WEALTH of interesting cooking helps are to be found in the new Cox book of Gelatine Recipes!

How to change fruit juice into clear, sparkling jelly—

How to transform left-over meat into an appetizing meat loaf or salad—

How to make better ice cream and rich delicious desserts.

You will find it all in this valuable book. Write for your free copy. And remember that Cox's is a pure, inexpensive, unadorned and unflavored.

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Gelatine
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The Cane Flavor
Will Delight You

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"Sweeten it
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VEGEX

(Imported)
Entirely Vegetable

Used by noted Chefs and Cooks for the making of many delicious dishes. Sample and literature free upon request.

2 oz. jar...\$.30 8 oz. jar...\$1.00
4 oz. jar...\$.45 16 oz. jar...\$1.50

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS
702 Franklin Avenue, Newark, N. J.

places and to the lonely dwellers in the Alpine districts. Everywhere the tourist sees tiny children jingling their tin bowls or cans hastening to the food center—usually the schoolhouse—where they get a substantial noonday meal of soup and bread.

In spite of all the generous aid coming from America, England, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia, the volume of general distress in Vienna is enormous. Here is the daily menu of an average poor family: Breakfast—cocoa made with water and a slice of bread. Dinner—a plate of soup or vegetables or else some pastry from the communal kitchen, but no bread, as there is not enough for this. Supper—one vegetable prepared at home, usually cabbage or potatoes, with, but very occasionally, a small piece of bread.

The American dollar packets unfortunately do not reach this poorest class of the Viennese.

PART OF LEVER ACT
UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The fourth section of the Lever Act was declared unconstitutional yesterday by W. H. S. Thompson, federal judge. He dismissed the government's petition for an order of removal of three railroad men to Chicago indicted there for conspiracy to violate the section ruled unconstitutional. Daniel G. Horne, assistant federal attorney, who sought the order of removal, said an appeal would be taken.

George W. Yount, George A. Howe and William C. Taylor were charged with interfering with the transportation of food, fuel, feed and other necessities and were indicted with a number of others during the recent railroad strike. They were released from custody after yesterday's decision.

BETWEEN us and each one of our customers there is a conscious binding obligation on our part to redeem every promise—not to disappoint—not to give cause for disappointment.

Despite the seeming limitations, obstacles and hindrances of all of us in our human experiences we are making progress, and we will do our best.

The Mabley and Carew Co.
CINCINNATI'S GREAT STORE

Klines
421-423 Race Street
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These crisp Autumn days
make one's thoughts turn
to the new Suit, and such
wonderful ones as are here
to show you this year!

Soft velvety duvetyns, and silky velvets, and all the other smart fabrics in the favored shades, with handsome furs to make them more rich looking, many with the embroidery that is on the smartest of every kind of garment this year, in fact just the suit you are longing for!

The prices are very reasonable

GO TO
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A Useful
HOLIDAY
GIFTS

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The McAlpin Store

CINCINNATI
Smart Apparel for
Everybody

—Men, women, and children—is to be found in delightful array at McAlpin's, and all at prices that emphasize "Style without Extravagance" even more forcibly than ever before.

The Lowry & Goebel Co.

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Home of the Pathé Pathophone, a
Perfect Phonograph

125-127-129 West Fifth St., Cincinnati
High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing

of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.

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Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.

The Fenton United Cleaning and
Dyeing Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.

The quality Fur Store since 1867

Furs
A Timely
Suggestion

IN THESE DAYS of unsettled conditions it is well in making your purchases to be certain of your store; sure of its honesty and integrity, and sure of the quality of merchandise sold.

While we are not prophets, we question the possibility of good furs, such as Burkhardt Furs, being sold for less than present prices; rather, there is now a shortage of dependable furs, due to the unsettled furs' strike, which tends to stabilize prices, and make good furs so much harder to get later.

Your Inspection Is Requested
This Week.

the A. E. Burkhardt Co.
International Furriers

WEBSTER B. BURKHARDT, Pres.
Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cor. Third

New
Lower
Prices

Throughout the Store

Make it worth your while to
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The John Shillito Company

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LEADERS IN FASHIONS FOR

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'
TAILORED SUITS, COATS,
CAPES, DOLMANS, GOWNS,
DRESSES, MILLINERY,
BLOUSES AND FURS

French and American adaptations in exclusive styles for every season and accessories for every requirement of dress

MITCHELL FURNITURE

is a constant source of gratification and satisfaction to those who own it. We also supply High Class Rugs and Charming Draperies

To accord with any desired period or color scheme.

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Potters Shoes

A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1866
We've Grown with the City

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Immaculate Laundering

as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman

Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
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The Great Value-Giving Event

AFTER months of preparation, keeping in close and constant touch with the foremost makers, we are able to announce the

GREATEST MERCHANDISING ACHIEVEMENT
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Every Section offers new goods of Higbee Quality at savings even greater than those which have made Higbee Anniversary Sales

Famous For More Than
Half a Century

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CLEVELAND

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EXPORTERS FAVOR CREDIT PLAN

Prominent Manufacturers of the United States Approve Plan to Organize American Credit for Export to Exhausted Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—High approval of the step so far taken by banking interests of the country with regard to formulating a plan for the organization of a \$100,000,000 corporation to finance the Nation's trade with other countries was expressed by leading manufacturing exporters Thursday.

George Ed Smith, former president of the American Manufacturers Export Association and president of the Royal Typewriter Company, said that the American Manufacturers Export Association had placed themselves on record in July in favor of the plan of John McHugh, vice-president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank here, whose recommendations received the approval of the financial institutions represented at the American Bankers Association in convention at Washington Wednesday.

Will Stabilize World Trade

"It is one of the most important steps taken by American bankers in cooperation with American business men to stabilize world-wide trade relations and free the channels of trade between this country and other countries," Mr. Smith said. "It is necessary that the obstructions be removed from trade channels both in the interest of the United States and Europe. Those nations who need our products, but who have only paper money which has small purchasing power outside the boundaries of the issuing nations, must be helped. This plan is a practical application of the Edge Law, which provides for furthering our foreign trade by the extension of credits. A great mass of details must be worked out. It is not an automatically operative panacea, but it is certainly a vitally important step forward."

Mr. Smith is one of three members of the A. M. E. A. appointed by President Richard S. Hawes of the American Bankers Association during Wednesday's session at Washington, to serve on the committee to work out the organization of the corporation. The other members of the A. M. E. A. on the committee are Lewis Pearson, chairman of the board of directors of the Irving National Bank, and E. P. Thomas of the United States Steel Products Company.

Favors Exchange of Goods

R. A. Willman, secretary of the Export Association, said, in his opinion, one of the chief details necessary to be worked out would be the development of a scheme to receive in this country raw materials and finished products from Europe in exchange for our exports, the transactions being along the lines of barter, rather than of selling and buying on a cash basis. The fact that European countries have insufficient or depreciated money, but could greatly increase exportation of commodities if a scheme of barter be worked out, would, in Mr. Willman's opinion, render a great service not only to the business men of this country and the country's general prosperity, but would enable us to go to the aid of Europe in a practical and highly effective manner.

"Business here is realizing that it cannot produce for America alone and prosper," he said. "We cannot pursue a commercial policy of self-sufficiency and isolation. Production here is decreasing in many lines. It is our need as well as Europe's that the channels of free relationship in trade be opened at once to the widest possible extent. The plan outlined by Mr. McHugh and endorsed by the bankers at Washington seems the most likely to produce the right results."

TEXAS SULPHUR OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas—The greatest sulphur production in the world is represented in cargoes now being loaded out of Galveston, Texas City and Freeport. This sulphur comes from the mines in Matagorda and Brazoria counties, and is mined 99 per cent pure. The sulphur beds are encountered from 1500 to 2000 feet below the surface of the earth and is mined by forcing hot steam under pressure into these sulphur beds, the sulphur being melted and forced in its molten state to the surface through another pipe by means of the steam pressure. Facilities at the mines are such that the output can be increased as the demand increases.

During the last fiscal year sulphur moving through the Galveston district amounted to 127,062 tons, valued at \$2,405,815.

SPAIN TAXES FOREIGN FIRMS

NEW YORK, New York—Due to a recent Royal Decree, a tax is set not only on the profit of a foreign firm operating in Spain, but also on the capital corresponding to the proportionate amount assigned to the business of the enterprise in the Spanish Kingdom.

Our correspondents advise that heretofore a foreign company could carry on business in Spain through a resident agent and that the tax was seldom in excess of 6000 pesetas a year. Under the new decree the determination of the amount to be paid, however, is under the jurisdiction of the Jurado de Utilidades.

ANALYSIS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

The world's markets today declined at all points and for commodities as well as securities. However, when the decline is defined by actual figures it will be found that while nearly 600,000 shares changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange, the heaviest decline was 2½ points, while this was offset by an advance of 2½. Wheat, however, lost 3 cents per bushel and cotton 80 cents per hundred. The bond market advanced as it usually does when stocks decline.

NATIONAL EXPENSES MUST BE REDUCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The program for handling our national budget," said Secretary of the Treasury Houston, speaking before the convention of the American Bankers Association, "will necessitate the maintenance of tax receipts after this fiscal year on a level of not less than \$4,000,000,000 a year, and we cannot base our anticipation of receipts entirely on the outcome of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which showed internal revenue receipts of nearly \$3,250,000,000. There is no certain means of predicting the course of business or of incomes and profits; but the probability is that the income and profits tax receipts for the calendar year 1920 will be materially lower."

STEEL PRICES BEGIN TO FALL

The movement toward lower prices, says the Iron Age, for pig iron and the products of independent steel mills is more rapid and there are more shutdowns and curtailments of production. Signs now point to a decline in both pig iron and steel ingot output in October, though an increase was indicated as the month came in.

The most significant development of the week is a break in coke which apparently marks the end of the extreme prices that have ruled for months. With a decline of \$2 a ton in the week and both blast furnace and foundry operations on a diminishing scale, considerable contract coke being released meanwhile, buyers once more have something to say in that market.

The efforts of the Ford Motor Company for a revision of its contracts on cold finished steel bars have met with fair success, and it is expected concessions from the strip steel makers, but independent sheet makers have not been willing to revise their prices to the Steel Corporation level.

The belief that activity will succeed the present hesitation early in the new year is prompting the policy in some cases of adjusting operations for the time being to the limited demand, without pressing for new business. Meanwhile, concessions are largely confined to the smaller mills.

American sheet bars have been offered in England at £15 a ton (\$51 at today's exchange) and \$6 under the new and reduced Welsh price. Belgian billets have sold at an equivalent of \$55 against a British price of \$70.

Reselling of pig iron has been an even more important feature of the market than during the preceding week. While for the most part the iron sold by foundries has not been in large tonnage, one lot of 3000 tons and another of 2000 tons were sold in Michigan for October delivery at \$3 below the furnace price.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Secretary of State Colby has signed a treaty with China whereby an adjustment of existing tariff schedules between the two nations is effected. The treaty will make the specific duties on imports to China from the United States amount to approximately 5 per cent ad valorem.

The Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company has been granted permission by the U. S. State Public Service Commission of New York to file new passenger schedules increasing fare rates of 3 cents to not exceed 5 cents.

Vasquez Corea & Co., Inc., coffee importers and exporters, have gone in the hands of receivers. Liabilities placed at \$4,500,000, with assets of upward of \$5,000,000.

Washington dispatches say the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a loan of \$300,000 to the Central New England Railway Company.

At the annual meeting of the Harley Company, a subsidiary of the Hendee Manufacturing Company, held in Springfield, Massachusetts, the following officers were elected: President, Henry H. Skinner; vice-president, Edwin Krause; treasurer, John D. Stephens. Charles E. Childs of Northampton and William F. Bartholomew of Boston were added to the board, the other directors being re-elected.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company has applied to the Illinois Public Utilities Commission for increased rates for gas in Chicago.

There has been another cut in the price of Balbriggan underwear, which is now quoted at \$3.50 per dozen for the lower grade goods.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.41½	\$4.86½
Francs (French)	0.067	19.20
Francs (Belgian)	0.0685	19.30
Lire	0.0376	19.30
Gulden	0.0372	40.20
German marks	0.041	23.80
Swedish kronor	0.0414	19.32
Swedish kronor	0.0415	28.80
Norwegian kroner	0.0360	26.80
Danish kroner	0.0392	26.80
Shanghai taels	0.36	96
Hongkong	0.71	21.10
Argentine peso	0.2450	42.40
Canadian dollar	0.903	...

BANKERS ASKED TO URGE WAR FINANCE

Former Director of War Finance Corporation Tells American Bankers Association that the Country Needs War Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At a meeting of bankers called on Wednesday evening to consider ways and means of stabilizing market prices and financing goods for foreign shipment, Eugene Meyer Jr., until last May managing director of the United States War Finance Corporation, urged the revival of the corporation to "meet an economic problem without parallel in the world's history."

"The same difficulties exist now as when the War Finance Corporation was constituted," Mr. Meyer said.

"The Secretary declared that the Treasury should not be in the banking business, but the War Finance Corporation was not authorized to do a banking business, but to regulate and promote foreign commerce, to which the banking was incidental."

However, Mr. Meyer maintained that the government is already in the banking business. It has borrowed twenty-five thousand million dollars and is lending ten thousand million dollars and through its postoffice and other instrumentalities, is doing business like any banking concern. It controls the centralizing banking business power of the United States.

"I believe the War Finance Corporation should function," declared Mr. Meyer. "It should not have suspended. Even if the Secretary was right in his opinion that it should suspend in May, conditions have changed," he insisted. "Wheat has declined 30 per cent, cotton and wool fifty per cent, with poor markets and other commodities in similar proportions."

Face New Conditions

"New conditions warrant new consideration. An appeal is often taken and a rehearing granted on new evidence or the presentation of new facts. In March we had an excess of exports over imports of three hundred million dollars; the latest report showed an excess of only sixty-six million dollars. We should hold intact resources and possibility of action, so that they can be used."

Mr. Meyer told the bankers that he voiced not only his own opinion but that he had consulted twenty-five of the largest bankers in the country.

They agreed that the War Finance Corporation should function and that it is now needed. Exporters are also unanimous on this subject. Mr. Meyer maintained that full legal powers exist for the continuance of the War Finance Corporation and that it is intact as to funds. Business is no longer prosperous as it was when Secretary Houston decided that it was not needed and there is a great and growing number of unemployed.

Mr. Meyer believes that if some action is not taken there will be another shortage, rising prices, speculation and confusion. If the surplus of America is exported it will stabilize, influence and keep prices on a little higher and safer level now and a much lower level later on. The present dangerous surplus of cotton could be taken care of with advantage to both buyer and seller.

Mr. Meyer denied that he favors inflated prices but insisted that he is for fair prices to maintain production and for orderly deflation, not for demoralized deflation.

"Credits in the hands of those who know how to use them can make the most useful and helpful things in America," he said. "The War Finance Corporation would not inflate bonds which would go to pay the producer and in turn liquidate the debts of the producers to the banks."

The speaker did not think that a large corporation would be as effective as district corporations, where there would be a unified interest.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE REPORT OF EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Ownership of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is becoming more and more national and representative.

This is shown, says H. B. Thayer, president of the company, by the last analysis of the records of stockholders of the corporation. There are now over 135,000 recorded owners of the company's stock and the average holdings are less than \$3300.

Another development is the entrance in the last four years of a large body of employee stockholders. It is probable that 25 per cent of the stockholders will be employees and 25 per cent of the employees will be stockholders, when the employees now purchasing stock finish paying their installments.

The earnings report for the nine months ending September 30, 1920, follows:

Earnings—	9 Months 1920
Dividends	\$26,079,475.82
Interest and other revenues	22,281,001.53
Telephone traffic (net)	11,900,946.30
Total	60,261,423.65
Expenses, including provision for federal and other taxes	6,970,963.09
Net earnings	\$53,290,460.56
Deduct interest	14,131,739.12
Balance	39,158,721.44
Deduct dividends	26,079,475.82
Balance	13,079,245.62

*One month estimated

MEXICO'S EXPORTS GREATLY INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas—With restoration of order in Mexico the Mexican trade through Texas ports is increasing rapidly and bids fair to attain larger proportions. This problem of the Mexican trade relations just now is a readjustment of the "balance of trade," which is greatly in favor of Mexico. Statistics of the Galveston customs district show that the value of imports has increased enormously, while the value of exports to Mexico has decreased within the last 10 years. This condition arises largely from the value of the petroleum exported from Mexico.

Imports from Mexico received through the Galveston customs district in 1909-10 amounted in value to \$399,664, while the value for the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to \$8,393,885, an increase of approximately 20 times. Exports to Mexico through the Galveston district in 1909-10 amounted to \$2,552,531, whereas the value of such exports for 1919-20 was \$2,375,855, a decrease of \$176,676. Most of the intervening 10 years between 1909-10 and 1919-20 show a similar relation.

This condition has been due largely to unsettled conditions in Mexico, and now that order has been restored, Texas merchants are establishing friendly relations with the Mexican business men, and the volume of exports destined to Mexico moving through the Galveston district is already rapidly increasing.

COTTON FARMERS REFUSE TO PICK CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas—While the condition of the cotton crop in Texas continues to deteriorate, and farmers refuse to pick the crop, these factors are having little influence on the course of prices, and quotations reach lower levels nearly every day. Much discontent and dissatisfaction is manifest, both among the cotton growers and the traders on the floors of the exchanges. Some place the blame on the Federal Reserve Board, while others place the blame on the farmers and merchants themselves who, it is claimed, have dumped large amounts of spot cotton on the market, much more than can be readily absorbed, and the decline has followed.

Directly growing out of these declines in the price of cotton is the night riding movement and the burning of cotton gins and compresses as a means of forcing the growers to cease marketing the staple until the price recovers.

On the other hand, the recent drops in the price of cotton have set numerous organizations to work along rational lines to work out a plan whereby the vast amount of low-grade cotton yet in the farmers' hands from last season's crop may be marketed and got out of the way. It is asserted that this low-grade cotton in the hold-over is the direct cause of the present demoralization in the market.

There is practically no demand for the low-grade cotton at any price in this country. It is asserted, however, that mills in the devastated countries of Europe, more particularly Germany, are in need of cotton with which to operate, and would be glad to take this low-grade cotton if a plan of financing could be arranged. Accordingly, numerous farmers' organizations in Texas are working out plans for selling this low-grade cotton to Germany through some central selling agency and taking term paper backed by the German Government in payment.

Several plans have been proposed, and some have been carried out on a small scale, but as yet no plan has borne fruit on an extensive scale. Farmers in some sections of Texas, where the yield of cotton was not large, are turning their stock into the fields and are not picking this year's crop. It is asserted with the cost of picking high and the price of the gathered and marketed at prevailing prices except at a loss, and that it is more profitable to turn their stock into the fields and use the cotton as pasture.

It would seem a reflection on the intelligence of mankind to let cotton go to waste in Texas or any place else while a need for it exists. Supply and demand are both present. A means of exchange must be found.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM OIL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Provisional President de la Huerta of Mexico expects that when all oil wells in Mexican federal zones are producing, they will provide sufficient revenue to meet nearly all state expenses. He says that the present state of the oil industry is as follows: Wells drilled, 123; wells localized, 147; producing wells, 313; wells now being drilled, 123; abandoned wells, 540. Since 1913, 1920 potential daily production has increased 33,005 cubic meters which, added to April production, totals 2,177,781 barrels. If it were possible to report it, all yearly production would amount to 794,890,065 barrels, or more than twice the total production of the United States.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

LONDON, England—Imports into the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1920 totaled £1,348,964,389, against £1,018,056,007 during the same period of 1919 and £496,448,413 in 1913.

Exports in the first eight months of 1920 amounted to £889,822,123, against £474,845,420 in 1919 and £348,336,427 in the pre-war year. Reexports totaled £1,167,107,874 in the first eight months of 1920, against £82,502,334 and £75,611,737 in 1919 and 1913 respectively.

WOOL HANDLED BY GOVERNMENT

Australian Commonwealth Has Handled Wool Crop Since 1916 and Distributed Millions of Pounds Among the Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The distribution in one month, from September 22 to October 27 this year, of £13,000,000 among the pastoralists of the Commonwealth shows what the merino and the crossbred mean to the Commonwealth.

From the inception of the wool-pooling scheme in November, 1916, when the Commonwealth Central Wool Committee was formed by the federal government to handle the contract with the Imperial Government for the purchase of the Australian wool clips, to June this year, the date on which the contract ceased, the total credit handled by the committee has amounted to close upon £174,000,000.

The announcement made in the House of Representatives by the Prime Minister regarding the distribution was based on the report of the wool committee for the wool season 1919-20. The payment on September 22 was made up of £4,523,118, which represented 10 per cent of the appraised value of the wool and had been retained by the Central Wool Committee, and £908,423, representing the adjustment between the appraised rate and the flat rate, a total of £5,431,541.

Second Distribution

The second distribution, £7,653,292 on October 27, was subject to arrangements being completed with Wool Committee's bankers for the transfer of the money from London to Australia. This large sum represented half the profits on the resale of wool by the Imperial Government, the half share for the two years ended March 31, 1919, being £6,486,992, also an amount of £1,166,300 representing administration profits made by the wool committee.

The report of the Central Wool Committee directed attention to the smooth working of the appraisements. "It was a remarkable achievement to classify the Australian wool production into 848 different types, assigning to each type a price limit on the clean scouring basis that would closely approximate a gross average of 15½d. a pound. The influence of the document itself will be evident for many years to come in the Australian wool industry."

The committee now possesses accommodations, apart from leased and brokers' stores, for approximately 1,000,000 bales of wool. The manufacture of wool tops for home consumption and for export continued to show satisfactory progress and two new companies had begun operations during the year. The report of the committee also referred to the carry over of wool, stating in part:

"On June 30, 1920, there remained in the Commonwealth 1,161,823 bales of wool of the British Government purchase, and in addition, 341,184 bales were in transit from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom ports, Antwerp and Dunkirk."

Home Trade Given Priority

Although manufacturers in the Commonwealth used only a very small portion, comparatively, of the total 7,127,000 bales of wool (weighing 319 pounds to the bale) which were appraised during the four years of control by the Central Committee, yet the manufacturers had priority of selection and the price paid by them for wool bought was £141,728 less on an appraised value of £3,312,966 than if bought at the flat rate value. The concession to the manufacturers of Australia on purchases made represented a concession of 0.61d. a pound.

While the number of wool-scouring plants in the Commonwealth has grown from 39 in 1916, capable of scouring 720 bales, to 59 in 1920, with a scouring capacity of 11,815 bales, the committee recognized that it was not possible to achieve the ideal of substituting scoured for greasy wool for export.

"The experience of the Central Wool Committee," says the report, "confirms that of pre-war wool buyers and proves beyond all doubt that the British and European markets for Australian scoured wool are limited. As a matter of fact, quite a number of big manufacturers refused to buy wool in a scoured state, and most of the Australian scoured wool sold during the past year in London by auction and by the Australian Government would have shown a better return if submitted in the grease."

Finally, the report of the Central Committee highly praised the harmonious relations with the Imperial Government, their willingness to accept Australian views, and the prompt payments made.

MONEY TIGHT IN HOLLAND

NEW YORK, New York—In spite of extremely tight money caused by a fall in the price of sugar, Holland is expected to weather the storm without serious difficulties. Dr. D. H. Andrae, commercial attaché to the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, states:

Holland, a large importer of Java sugars, was greatly affected by the general reduction. In Java several firms, caught long on the Java product, failed. Shares fell precipitately on the Amsterdam bourse. Imports from the United States of Java whites have practically ceased.

Although Java sugar is still higher than Cuban sugar, it has taken a 40 per cent drop. The only exporting at present to Europe is in small lots consigned to Spanish customers.

SUGAR SUPPLY OF NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Sugar appears to be a profitable crop at present. New Zealand draws its supply of sugar from Fiji, under a contract between the government and the Colonial Sugar Company. The price paid for the raw sugar, which is refined in the Dominion, is roughly £34 a ton f. o. b. at Fiji. The refined sugar is sold to the merchants here at about £47 a ton and the consumer pays 6d. to 6½d. a pound. But the production cost of the raw sugar at the ship's side in Fiji is stated by plantation owners to be not more than £14 a ton, so that the profit made by the shippers is £20 a ton. Some of the Fiji sugar goes to Vancouver and elsewhere at higher prices than New Zealand is paying. It is stated that the total profit of the sugar companies in Fiji for the present year will not be short of £2,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

The Brunswick Balke Collender Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on common stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 3.

The American Waterworks Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 1.

The American Bank Note Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 1. It paid a quarterly dividend of \$1 in the last quarter, but previously had been paying 75 cents quarterly.

The Shove Mills Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable November 1 to stock of record October 23. This is the first dividend that has been declared on the present capital of \$1,200,000 increased last quarter from \$800,000 by a stock dividend of 50 per cent.

The Lincoln Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable November 1 to stock of record October 19. Three and six months ago it paid 6 per cent and 10 per cent in the first quarter.

The Merchants Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable November 1 to stock of record October 23. The last quarterly dividend paid was 10 per cent, and a similar amount six months ago.

The Luther Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable November 1 to stock of record October 19. In the first three quarters this year the company paid 10 per cent, making a total of 33 per cent for 1920.

The Savannah Sugar Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 22.

The Biery Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable November 2 to stock of record October 22.

The Gilliland Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 15 to holders of record November 1.

The Union Oil Company of Wichita, Kansas, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 25.

The Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to holders of record October 22.

The Reading Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the first preferred stock, payable December 9 to stock of record November 23.

The Standard Milling Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable November 30 to stock of record November 19.

The Procter Gamble Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, payable November 15 to stock of record October 25.

The American Brass Company has declared the usual extra dividend of 1¼ per cent, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable November 15 to stock of record October 30.

The Clinchfield Coal Company has declared a dividend of ¼ per cent on the common stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 10, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 27.

The Warwick Iron-Steel Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 30 cents a share, payable November 15, as registered October 30. The J. G. Brill Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1, as registered October 23.

The Stern Brothers have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 1¼ per cent on account of the accumulated unpaid dividends on the preferred stock, both payable December 1 to holders of record November 15.

The directors of the Ludlow Manufacturing Association have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, and a special dividend of \$1 a share, both payable December 1 to holders of record November 1.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

Differences in Exchange Rate Enable Canadians to Undersell Producers in Some Lines of Goods in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The play of reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States, which has been so beneficial to both, is strikingly evident at the present time, when Canada, with a wheat crop that is said to be 95,000,000 bushels in excess of that for 1919, would have found it difficult to market any portion of this crop until the latter end of October; had it not been for the United States market. President Bogert of the Canadian Bankers Association says that this market is a fortunate one; for the demands from abroad for Canadian wheat have been disappointing.


The United Kingdom and Europe constitute the chief market for Canada's surplus wheat, and will for some time. With an exportable surplus of between 175,000,000 and 20

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—Our rates are reasonable.
—Our location central.
—Our cafe unexcelled.
—Orchestra under direction of Mr. Henry Sweeney.
Boggs Hotel Co.
ROSS H. BOGGS, President-Manager



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PORTLAND, OREGON
HOTEL CORNELIUS
PORTLAND, OREGON
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W. C. CULBERTSON
Proprietor

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

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Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
380 Rooms with Bath \$3 to \$5
Five Minutes from Everything
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Fireproof, Elegant, Refined European Cuisine and Service
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 100 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

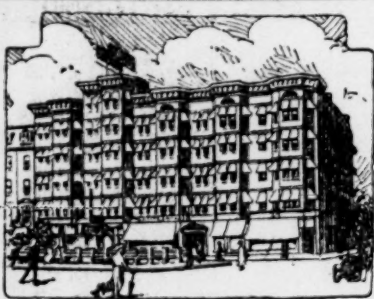
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Convenient to All Public Buildings
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Frank P. Fenwick, Owner and Manager
Business Men's Lunch 50c

Hotel Advertising Charge
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Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.20

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One person, \$3.00 a day.
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.
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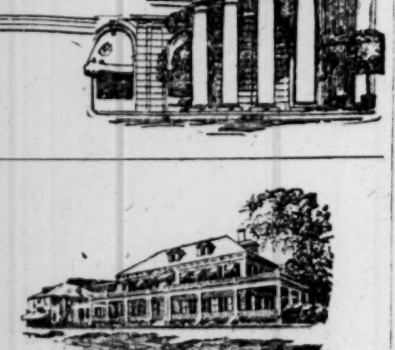
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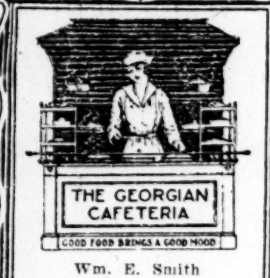
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Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.
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Accommodations and service all in consonance with the high character indicated by the name and setting and completely satisfying the expectations of its clientele.
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From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 80 cents and dinner at 85 cents.
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE TEAMS IN
RACE FOR TITLE

Universities of Missouri, Kansas, and Washington Regarded as Chief Contenders for Missouri Valley Conference Honors

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING	
Won	Lost
Missouri.....	1-0
Kansas.....	1-0
Washington.....	1-0
Iowa State.....	0-1
Kansas State.....	0-1
Oklahoma.....	0-1
Drake.....	0-1
Grinnell.....	0-2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—With the season fairly well started there is every indication that the football champion race in the Missouri Valley Conference will be between the University of Missouri, the University of Kansas and Washington University. Early games would also indicate that it might be decided on Thanksgiving Day, when Missouri and Kansas meet in Columbia, for thus far these two teams seem to have developed the greatest strength. Washington University and the University of Oklahoma must still be considered as contenders; but these teams have made no unusual showing up to the present. Oklahoma has not engaged in a conference contest and its showing in practice games has not been encouraging. Washington defeated Grinnell College last Saturday, but encountered considerable difficulty in achieving a victory. Grinnell had already met with defeat at the hands of Iowa State College.

Through their defeats at the hands of other conference teams it would appear that Drake University, Grinnell College and Iowa State College have been definitely eliminated from the race, Grinnell having been defeated twice, by Iowa State and Washington; Iowa State once by Missouri; and Drake once by Kansas. A good indication of the comparative strength of Missouri and Kansas should be gained this week, when Kansas plays Iowa State and Missouri meets Drake. Missouri has defeated Iowa State by a score of 14 to 2, and Kansas has defeated Drake by a 7-0 score. Kansas State Agricultural College has not yet exhibited such strength as to be considered a contender in the championship race. The team has not played a conference game, and last Saturday was able to gain only a tie from a game with the Emporia State Normal School. Kansas State plays Creighton University, a small college at Omaha, Nebraska, tomorrow.

Washington University and the University of Oklahoma will play in St. Louis tomorrow. The contest should prove about even. Nebraska, not yet officially a member of the conference, will follow the University of South Dakota, following its defeat last Saturday at the hands of Notre Dame University. Grinnell College has no conference game scheduled.

NEW ENTRANTS IN
TOURNEY DO WELL

Franklin, Nelson and Rudolph Win Latest Matches in the National Billiards Championship

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING	
W. L. H. P. C.	W. L. H. P. C.
W. B. Ricketts.....	2-0
W. B. Ricketts.....	2-0
Arthur Woods.....	1-0
Walter Franklin.....	2-0
Charles Seaback.....	1-0
Orville Nelson.....	2-1
James Matur.....	1-1
Erwin Rudolph.....	1-1
J. E. McCoy.....	0-2
C. E. Safford.....	0-2
Charles Weston.....	0-2
M. A. Long.....	0-4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Three newcomers in professional championship competition have fared well up to Thursday night's matches in the tournament for the United States National Professional Pocket Billiard championship at Strauss Auditorium here. The first of these, W. B. Franklin of Kansas City, marked up his second straight victory Thursday afternoon; Orville Nelson of Rochester, New York, after losing his first match, has come back and won two, while Erwin Rudolph of Rochester, New York, though defeated on his initial appearance, balanced his record by a win Wednesday night. The victories of these comparative tyros were at the expense of veterans.

Franklin got away to a 36-point lead by the ninth inning of his match against M. A. Long of Los Angeles, California, Thursday afternoon, but the Westerner cut down his advantage steadily until the score was tied at 98 in the twenty-fourth inning. Franklin thereafter regained his stride and finished at the thirty-first frame, Long's mark being 102. The high runs were 16 each. The match by frames: W. B. Franklin—0 2 16 6 8 12 12 10 0 6 4 2 0 4 9 4 3 0 0 2 5 0 6 0 7 0 1 8—129. Scratches—4. High Run—16. M. A. Long—0 2 1 10 7 16 0 4 0 14 5 4 1 0 9 11 0 0 11 8 0 3 0 5 0 0 0 0—102. Scratches—3. High Run—16.

CREW IS NAMED
FOR ESPERANTO

Gloucester Fishing Schooner Will Be Well Manned in Race With Delawanna Off Halifax

GLoucester, Massachusetts.—Good progress is being made in getting the Esperanto, the fishing schooner which is to represent this port in the series of races with the Delawanna which will represent Nova Scotia, ready for her first trial spin, and it is expected that it will take place off this port tomorrow.

Capt. M. L. Welch has announced the personnel of the Esperanto for the races. Twenty-five make up the crew and nine of them are captains. Nearly all of the men have been fishing in the North Atlantic Ocean for a number of years and they know conditions thoroughly. The full list follows:

Capt. John Matheson, Capt. Lee Murray, Capt. Roy Patten, Capt. John Barrett, Capt. W. Bruce, Capt. Michael Hall, Capt. Thomas Deham, Capt. Adnan Geit, Capt. George Peeples, Ray McKenzie, Edward Brennan, Joseph Lyle, William Ryan, Harry Christensen, James McDonald, Daniel Stanley, Thomas Smith, Stephen Whitney, Benjamin Colby, Lawrence Percival, Ernest Hendrie, William Strangman, James Connolly, Russell Smith and Isalah Goebe, the steward.

Much enthusiasm is being shown here over the coming race, and the steamer Lucia has been chartered to carry a party of 17 to Halifax where the races will be held October 30 and November 1 and 2. It is expected that more people will go, some by train.

Reports from Halifax state that Capt. Thomas Himmelman, who will sail the Delawanna, has completed his plans. As in the case of the Esperanto, there will be a number of "captains" in the Delawanna crew. The only change which is to be made in the Delawanna, since she won the Nova Scotia championship, will be a new jib which is to replace the one carried away in the former race.

Cox Sends Murray Message

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Acting Governor Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts has sent the following telegram to Premier W. E. Murray of Nova Scotia:

"Congratulations to you and through you to our good neighbors of Nova Scotia that the International Fishermen's race is to be held off Halifax. We are indebted to the splendid sportsmanship of W. E. Dennis that we can compete in this contest for the 'Blue Ribbon' of the seas. Massachusetts is genuinely enthused over the event. Many of our citizens are planning to go to the Citadel City in order to witness the contest. It is my earnest hope that the International Fishermen's race will serve not only as the high mark of marine sportsmanship, but also as another tie that closely binds us to our cousins across the border line in friendship and genuine sportsmanship."

Mr. Cox sent another telegram of good wishes to W. E. Dennis of the Halifax Herald, who offered the purse and silver cup for the race.

TECH RUNNERS IN
READINESS TODAY

Coach Kanaly's Squad Meets Harvard This Afternoon in an Important Cross-Country Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country squad faces its first real test of the season today, when it competes with Harvard University over the course at Belmont, Massachusetts. Coach F. M. Kanaly has had the Tech runners working out extensively every day this week taking them over the regulation course and including long walks as a part of the training repertoire. Twelve runners in each of the events, varsity and freshman, will represent the institute.

The opposing varsities will line up at 4:10, and will cover a course of 6½ miles. Headed by Capt. W. K. McMahon '22, the Cardinal and Gray team includes E. E. Sanborn '22, A. L. Flanders '22, C. L. Stone '21, W. H. Walker '23, R. P. Bolster '23, R. H. Hendrie '23, T. H. Gill '22, P. M. Alden '22, J. F. Hennessy '22, D. A. Robbins '21, and C. J. McIntire '22. Of these, Captain McMahon is considered the individual star, having started from scratch and won the time prize in the annual Technology fall handicap cross-country run last Saturday, as well as capturing the Alfred Nye Cup in the same event. Next to McMahon, Sanborn has perhaps given the best account of himself in the trial races to date.

Today's freshman run will start 10m. earlier than the varsity. The next big meet for Tech is that with Dartmouth College a week from tomorrow. The institute will, by all indications, be strongly represented at the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet at Franklin Field, November 13, and at the intercollegiate, at New Haven, on the morning of the Harvard-Yale University football game, a week later. In the interim between the Dartmouth cross-country race and the two general intercollegiate meets, Tech will hold a field day and an interclass meet of its own, to take place, respectively, Friday and Saturday, November 5 and 6.

WOMEN'S SOUTHERN GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The women's southern golf championship will be played on the New Orleans Country Club course next week. The event is open to all members of clubs belonging to the Women's Southern

GOLF ASSOCIATION, AND IS EXPECTED
TO ATTRACT ABOUT 35 ENTRIES. THE TOURNAMENT
WILL OPEN WITH THE QUALIFYING
ROUND, 18 HOLES, MEDAL PLAY, OCTOBER
25. PLAYERS MAKING THE 32 BEST
SCORES WILL COMPETE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
THE DEFEATED 16 OF THIS 32
PLAY FOR THE AUDUBON PARK GOLF
CLUB TROPHY; PLAYERS MAKING 18 NEXT
BEST SCORES WILL COMPETE FOR PRESIDENT'S
TROPHY, AND PLAYERS MAKING 16
NEXT BEST TO PLAY FOR SOLACE TROPHY.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, WILL SEE THE
MATCH PLAY BEGIN.NEW AVIATION
RACE DISCUSSED

Gordon Bennett Cup Race Proves Unsatisfactory and New Competition May Take Its Place

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ETAMPES, France.—A new international flying competition to take the place of the Gordon Bennett Aviation Trophy, now finally won by France, is discussed. With great promptitude the Aero Club of Texas has proposed to offer a trophy with a money prize of \$10,000, and probably the Aero Club of France will come forward with a characteristically generous offer. Perhaps in any event, the venue for the first year's contest will be settled by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale; and in an affair of this kind, where the country in which the contest is held possesses an obvious advantage, it might be a good plan for the national representatives to draw lots. Judging from this year's experience, transport difficulties are so great that visiting teams are at a great disadvantage.

The Gordon Bennett race of this year has clearly shown that for any future competition the conditions should be changed and, indeed, that the conception of the race, right though it was when founded 12 years ago, is not suitable to the aviation of today. The Gordon Bennett had become an anachronism, placing a premium upon the freak machine and upon the possession of abnormal skill and daring, of which aviation, if it is ever to be of real use, must be independent. It was with astonishment that one heard of the decision of the committee to waive the one really useful condition that had been introduced for the 1914 race, never held because of the war, a condition requiring that machines should first pass a slow flying test.

The nature of this year's race was exactly according to expert anticipation. One competitor "crashed" before he started, and of the six that started only two finished the course. It will be remembered that the United States contingent made a protest on account of the bad surface of the aerodrome.

But such a race is not necessary in order to show the speeds of which specially designed aeroplanes are capable. That is always a useful thing to know, but it can be discovered by technically observed and measured tests, without the confusing element of a sporting contest. There is no reason why a prize should not be offered for the utmost capacity of the year, discovered by such a process and with the necessary proviso that competing machines can land at a reasonable speed and are up to a required standard of strength.

The Gordon Bennett, as raced the last three times, elicited no useful technical point. The one real contribution to design was never able to prove the efficacy of its special feature. As to the engines, all that can be said is that the two machines that finished had the same make, but others of the same make broke down.

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GOOD OUTLOOK
AT SWARTHMORE

Nineteen Letter Men Report to Head Coach E. L. Mercer for Positions on Garnet Varsity Football Eleven This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Swarthmore College is this fall enjoying a fairly successful football season. Dr. E. L. Mercer, coach of the Swarthmore team, has accomplished much since practice started. The team went to Princeton and played a splendid game, the feature being that the Garnet scored six touchdowns in the last period after the Orange and Black had a commanding lead of 17 to 0.

There are 19 letter men back this fall. Line material is big and plentiful and the backs are the best that Coach Mercer has ever handled since he came here to Pennsylvania. The hardest problem is to get the best combination. Coach Mercer is being assisted by R. Delaplaine, a former Swarthmore player. The latter has charge of the line candidates.

Only one new man has been able to break into the varsity eleven and he is C. L. Wilcox '24, a freshman who weighs 180 pounds and has been fighting it out with P. Durkin '21 at left tackle. Capt. C. P. Larkin '21 is sure of right tackle and is one of the best all-around players the Garnet has ever had. This is his second year as captain of the team.

At guards, Coach Mercer has W. C. Nicholls '23, and A. C. Valentine '21. Both are well-seasoned players and thoroughly understand the Swarthmore system of line play. Nicholls is the heaviest man on the team, weighing 205 pounds. Both men are well over six feet. R. S. Cornell '23 is back at center and showed by his work in the Princeton game that he is due for another brilliant season. He weighs 170 pounds. F. C. Long '23 is a substitute center.

On the ends J. D. Clancy '21, an all-around athlete, and W. P. Kemp '21, have the call. Clancy is the star baseball pitcher on the college nine and also plays basketball. H. K. Shaw '22 is also a clever end, but has been doing substitute duty for the last two years. He formerly played football at one of the southern colleges.

P. A. Yarnall '22, who was a star halfback last year, has been shifted to quarterback account of his generalship and C. S. Geiger '22, last year's regular signal caller, is now one of the substitute backs. V. B. Schneider '22, is also out for quarterback and will get in some of the games.

Russell White '21, a regular halfback last season, has made his old post and is counted on to do big things. He is a star in open field running. W. H. Stow '21 is another veteran back who is doing good work. White started at left halfback against Princeton and Stow was at right. W. P. Carter '21 is another flashy halfback who is likely to break into the lineup at any time. P. H. Jackson '22 has come along with a rush and is also making a strong bid for the backfield.

L. D. Asplundh '23 and J. E. Earp '22 are having a great battle for the fullback position. Earp held it down the greater part of last season but Asplundh seems to have won it this year on account of his spectacular punting. He is a left-footed kicker and averages around 50 yards. Most of the members of the varsity football squad are also stars in other branches of athletics, a number of them being three-letter men.

MCGILL PERMANENT
TENNIS CUP WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—McGill University of Montreal won the intercollegiate tennis championship here yesterday, when their strong team of players won sufficient matches to give them the cup, irrespective of what occurs in the final games today. The points in the competition were awarded one for each win, regardless of the stage of the competition. Royal Military College of Kingston was unable to send a team, thereby leaving the tournament open to McGill, Queens University and University of Toronto. McGill's victory is due largely to the magnificent showing of Gordon Crocker and George Wright, two freshmen players. The victory gives McGill permanent possession of the trophy, the conditions of which were that it became the property of the university winning it three times. McGill and Toronto both won it twice and Royal Military once. The finals take place today.

GUILD WINS IN HARVARD TENNIS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—H. R. Guild '24 of Boston won the Philip Nathaniel Jackson Cup and the tennis championship of Harvard University by defeating E. A. Niles '21, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, Wednesday afternoon, at Divinity Field. The match was refereed by P. E. Jackson '21, manager of the varsity team, and Capt. L. A. de Turenne '21.

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FRENCH STILL LEADS
SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Scottish News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—George French of Greenock Morton seems hard to dislodge from the premier position on the list of goal scorers in the Scottish Association Football League. After the games on October 2, French had a total of 14 goals, thus being one point ahead of Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell. The latter is not the only close contestant for first place, as W. Henderson, Airdrieonians, has netted 12 goals, and is thus one goal superior to Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers. Frank Walker, Third Lanark, has 7 goals, and J. B. McInally, Celtic, who is followed by no fewer than four players, each of whom has netted on seven occasions. The list:

Player and club Goals
George French, Greenock Morton 14
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell 13
W. Henderson, Airdrieonians 12
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers 11
J. B. McInally, Celtic 7
Frank Walker, Third Lanark 7
Juno Bell, Dundee 7
J. Murphy, Heart of Midlothian 7
Fyfe, Queens Park 6
J. R. Smith, Kilmarnock 6
P. Fisher, Aberdeen 6
Cairns, Glasgow Rangers 6
W. Neil, Airdrieonians 6
F. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian 5
D. Anderson, Hibernians 5
G. McIntrud, Falkirk 4
A. Archibald, Glasgow Rangers 4
J. Waite, Raith Rovers 4
Gourlay, Greenock Morton 4
Martin, Hamilton Academicals 4
Blue, Albion Rovers 4
Cassidy, Celtic 4
W. McVeigh, St. Mirren 4
J. Kinloch, Partick Thistle 4
John Hanlon, Hamilton Academicals 4
C. Scott, Queens Park 4
C. Kane, Falkirk 4
Douglas Thomson, Aberdeen 4
Birrell, Raith Rovers 4
H. Paton, Clydebank 4
Cameron, Clydebank 4
Thom, Greenock Morton 3
Stevenson, Greenock Morton 3
McDonald, Queens Park 3
H. Aird, Airdrieonians 3
James Reid, Airdrieonians 3
J. J. Quinn, Clyde 3
W. Smith, Kilmarnock 3
R. Templeton, Hibernians 3
James Balliol, Hamilton Academicals 3
J. Richardson, Ayr United 3

TO STAY AT POLO GROUNDS

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York American League Baseball Club will continue to play its local baseball games at the Polo Grounds, the home of the New York Nationals, at least through the 1922 season. An agreement to this effect by the management of the two teams was announced yesterday, reversing an earlier announcement that the Giants' management had decided to terminate joint use of the park after 1921. The Americans' plans for building a new park have been temporarily abandoned.

TO LEAD PRINCETON FRESHMEN

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—At a meeting of the squad, Kenneth Smith '24 was elected captain of the freshman football team for the present season. He is from Montclair, New Jersey, and was graduated from Andover last year.

DRAW IN THIRD DIVISION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—(Thursday).—In the Third Division of the Association Football League, Wednesday, Exeter drew with Southend, 0 to 0.

CLASSIFIED

Classified Advertisements

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McLaurin's Garage

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WEST HILL GROCERY

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Thomas A. Stewart Company

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"Where Quality is Paramount"

V-NECK SWEATERS

A popular style with young men and Collegiate

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Gemmill, Burnham & Co., Inc.

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Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases

Established 1812

83 Asylum Street

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

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KNIT DE LUXE
WORSTED JERSEY SUITS FOR
WOMEN AND MISSSES ARE HIGH
GRADE IN EVERY RESPECT. THEY
ARE PROPERLY CUT, MAN-
TAILED AND WILL RETAIN
THEIR SHAPE REGARDLESS OF
WEAR.

STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON CO.
QUALITY CORNER
115 ASYLUM ST., AT TRUMBULL

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DRESSES
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Paris Designed
Exclusive Agents

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Victor Records

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241 ASYLUM ST.

Sage-Allen & Co.
INC.

Bought Your Furs Yet?
We Have an Excellent
Showing of All Kinds
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VAN HATS
AND SHOES
100 ASYLUM ST.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Herzog Shop
100 Pratt Street
Hartford, Connecticut
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,
and Lingerie

Special Attention Given to Corset Fitting
THE LOUISE SHOP
DISTINCTIVE
FALL APPAREL
Moderately Priced
69-71 PRATT STREET

Weeks Linen Shop
TARTAN LINENS ART LINENS
EMBROIDERED LINENS HANDKERCHIEFS
85 PRATT STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

The Bread Shop
Cakes
Breads
Rolls
Biscuits
Crispers
658 MAIN ST.—NEXT TO GAS OFFICE

Seventy Years of Service
It is with this record of con-
tinued and helpful service
that this bank, established in
1849, solicits your business.
State Bank & Trust Company
Hartford, Conn.

The Flint Bruce Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE and
OFFICE FURNITURE
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100 ASYLUM ST. 150 TRUMBULL ST.
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JEWELERS

In pearl necklaces, as in most other
things, the dominant selling point is
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Oriental and Domestic
New shipments constantly arriving
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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR RED CROSS
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CONNECTICUT

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New
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in lovely plaids—
Very smart in Tan
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Wool hose in great
variety to wear
with Brogues.

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ASH CANS
ASH SIEVES
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SILKS AND VELVETS
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Up One Flight.

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Telephone New Haven 1018
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
CLOTHES
Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
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Cowen's Corset Shop
488 CONGRESS STREET
Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel.
Ivy corsets and brassieres; experienced fitters
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510 Congress Street
Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Hosiery

Congress Square Lunch Rooms
J. G. LANGLEY, Manager
Positively 5 and 7 Cents. 615 Congress St.
no tips

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BOSTON
Established 1837
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Meats of All Kinds
66, 68, 70 and 72 Faneuil Hall Market
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Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
Novelty designs, a feature. Repairs of high
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FISH
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BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co
97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market
Fruits, Vegetables and
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Special Attention Given Family Orders

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Apparelers of
WOMEN—CHILDREN
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Only Reliable Garments Carried
Don't Fail to Visit Our
GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Where we are offering real bargains on the
ash and carry plan.
James Edgar Company
BROCKTON

CAMBRIDGE
Home Made
Candies
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80c a lb.
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Telephone Cambridge 789-M
751 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
1274 Massachusetts Avenue
Telephone Cambridge 945
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Central Sq. Hardware Co.
669 Massachusetts Avenue
Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127

MASSACHUSETTS

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BOOT SHOP
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ELECTRIC SHOP
HOT POINT 6 L.B. ELECTRIC IRON \$6.75
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LOWELL PUBLIC MARKET
C. H. WILLIS
MERRIMACK SQUARE
SUSIE F. THORPE
Ribbon Shop
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"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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Today is the fourth day of our Great
Anniversary Sale. Exceptional values
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Buy now and save money on seasonal
merchandise.

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arrived. Come in and be fitted.

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LA GRECQUE CORSETS
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LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
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Telephone Lynn 1580
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

HUNT'S GRILL
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Central Sq., 11 Willow St.

COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS &
NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

SALEM
LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
72 Washington Street
Telephone Salem 1800
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SPRINGFIELD
THE
Alling Rubber Co.
RUBBER GOODS
AUTOMOBILE TIRES
SPORTING GOODS
261 MAIN STREET
Emmons E. Snow
DESIGNING
AND PRINTING
617-619 Myrick Building
Tel. R. 1850

RELIABLE RUBBER GOODS
Goodyear Rubber Store, Inc.
472 Main Street, near Court Square
Good Shoes and Hosiery
FINE SHOE REPAIRING
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
878 Main Street

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
294 Bridge Street
Telephone River 5100
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

MICHIGAN
DETROIT
Hickey's
Exclusive Dealers in Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
301-303 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, MICH.

The M. & W. Tire Co.
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AMERICAN-AKRON
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EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION NEEDS OF THE FUTURE

An Address by the Master of Balliol
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—One of the most interesting congresses—some say that it was without exception the most interesting—held in Oxford during the summer vacation has been that recently convened by the adult school movement. Many delegates attended from all parts of the country, but particularly from the large industrial centers. Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree presided at the various sessions, but the largest audience, perhaps, was that which assembled to listen to the Master of Balliol, A. L. Smith, who chose for his subject "The Educational Needs of the Future."

The educational needs of the present, he said, might be regarded as more or less secured by the new act introduced by Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education, which made provision for nursery schools, extension of school attendance, and the provision of eight hours' instruction weekly up to the age of 15, together with regulations for the employment of children and the better pay and fairer treatment of teachers. It was, however, necessary to turn attention to the things required beyond the age of 15, in order to bring out the results of this earlier education; else all the previous effort might be as a stream losing itself in the sand.

The total outlay for 1920 and 1921 was estimated at £45,750,000, an increase of £26,000,000 on the two previous years. Three millions were to be dedicated to those students who went out to the war and £15,000,000 were to be granted to the teachers for the rising cost of living. The average wage of a teacher before the war was £100 a year; it is now £226 and the additional sum is not equivalent to the extra cost of living. If England, as a nation, is ever to learn anything, it should do so now. It was of interest and importance to note that the American educational budget for the present year amounted to 200,000,000 pounds, not dollars! That nation was already far ahead of the British in many respects.

The greatest of all needs was to know the truth; the power to see things as they are. The great need of the future was that as of the present is an unbiased attitude. Plato defined education as a turning round to behold the light. It includes many things which a parent would not regard as education; it must keep in view the needs of economics and politics, so as to make better citizens as well as better workers. All such things go to make up Plato's general definition. The greatest needs of humanity are due to ignorance and misunderstanding. It is in the darkness or half-light that collisions occur. Employers still unconsciously assume that things as they are, are unchangeably right, and workmen assume that things as they are are more likely to be bad than good.

With less prejudice each class would be able to move in common. It is only the outlook of "service to the community" that will balance things. The employer should have in view the production of the most useful article rather than that of undercutting his competitor; a notion that is beginning to take root among the workers, as was evidenced by the recent threatened strike. A strike is always in the last resource an appeal to public opinion. If the general sense of the community is not in favor of nationalization, then no violent action can produce a real working proposition. If the community is in favor, then the thing is already done.

The slogan: "From the gutter to the university" will not do. It is not wise to make men rise from their various classes but, rather, to make them useful in their class. The universities continue to expand, and every year more students of the working class enter their doors. As many as 25,000 men had their studies interrupted by the war and the State is now helping to get their interrupted courses continued. Altogether it is an extraordinarily interesting situation.

One great need is the introduction of the tutorial in place of the lecture system. The system may be expensive, but it must come. It would have developed upon a much larger scale if it had not had to depend so largely upon fees, but no higher education can be self-supporting. The symbol of an educational institution is higher than that of an educational ladder. Primary, secondary, and university education must be united by a stream of students, but it ought not to be thought that all students have to end up at the university. The American university education is not nearly as good as the British, but it is far more widely diffused, and there are sometimes ten times as many students at the American universities as at the British.

The temper of the universities must be carried to the people; the ideas must be accessible far and wide. On an educated public depends the success of the industrial, democratic institutions and the empire. Before the war this movement was more or less in a pioneer stage; but since the war there has been a rapid step forward, and it could be increased tenfold if funds were available. All that is required to extend it, so far as England is concerned, is £2,000, so great is the power of voluntary work and unpaid effort in this direction. Modern industry cannot be carried on without the better education of masters and men, for all the industrial problems turn on the intelligence of both sides.

The Master of Balliol said he was sure that those present had no belief in the theory that machinery reduces employment, for it had been disproved. There was another fallacy, that expenditure is a good thing for trade; on the contrary, all expenditure on

unnecessary things is bad for trade. He did not believe it possible to do away with the party system in politics, notwithstanding the popular cry; we should become faddists and mugs. Nevertheless the parties will in time become more honest than they are at present. At present, Parliament is merely a distorted mirror of the nation. Look at the problems that have to be settled now by the mass of people. Apart from the nationalization of mines and railways, and that thing which calls itself "the trade," there are many other industrial problems, including family life and morality. Will the politicians take up these questions? Their discussion and solution need a more enlightened public.

As regards the problem of peace, there was not, even in the United States, any sufficient appreciation of the dangers that would arise with the next war; on this ground alone, a more educated people must be placed foremost among the needs on both sides of the Atlantic. A more extended knowledge of foreign languages ought to become one of the possessions of the English people, which may be described as the most notable single-speech nation in the world—What will be the outcome when exact knowledge is more generally diffused? It will give a standard of exact truth, which nothing can alter, not even the most accomplished parliamentary debater.

At the conclusion of the lecture there was some discussion to which were added a number of questions. In reply to a question as to what the Master of Balliol regarded as the most immediate educational need, he said that the next thing he would like to see brought about would be the development of adult education in a broad general sense, the encouragement of all those streams of movement that enable people to educate themselves in the sense of acquiring greater breadth and interest; such a reform could be effected at a very small cost. Education in the past, the speaker added, had been far too bookish and too little practical.

A ONE-ROOM RURAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

KIRKSVILLE, Missouri.—There are those who hold that the first move toward the improvement of rural education in America must be the widest possible development of the familiar one-room country school. This is the theory held by Mrs. Marie Turner Harvey of the Porter rural school, near Kirksville, Missouri, and for eight years she has been transmitting that theory into actualities. Eight years ago the district was sub-average, as country schools ranked then. Near Kirksville, the seat of one of the Missouri normal colleges for teacher training, pupils had been drawn from its boundaries to the "practice school" for grammar grades, maintained by the college. The Porter building was a battered structure, surrounded by weeds in summer, by mud in winter. Children who grew up in the Porter district were more than likely to drift cityward. It had been so for years.

With the passing of eight years the school has become a model for Missouri and for rural teachers from all parts of the United States. What has been done has been accomplished with such resources, for the most part, as are available in any school district.

The building looks much as it did, 26 years ago, when it was built at a cost of \$600. It is the usual box-like one-room school, situated in the center of the district of nine square miles of farm land. The building now has a basement suitable for classroom work, for the holding of community meetings and farm club gatherings. There is a well-equipped playground, a school-owned omnibus that transports the pupils, a teacher's cottage maintained all the year, and an agricultural experiment plot where problems that directly affect rural life are worked out. A heating system and running water have been installed. The school has a telephone.

One of the first moves made toward developing the district educational system, to fit the community need, was the bringing in of Missouri Agricultural College Extension workers for community gatherings. From these meetings grew the experimental plot, or school demonstration farm, begun in 1914, worked under the direction of the State Agricultural College. The actual management is in the hands of one of the older boys of the district chosen by the Farmers Club. The farm furnishes the material for many classroom lessons. The establishment of pig and poultry clubs in the district accompanied the larger activities in agriculture. Stock-judging teams are trained by the older men of the district. It amounts to a local school in agriculture, directed in great part by the practical farmers of the district.

For the women and girls, the Movable School of Economics of the College of Agriculture was brought in, at their request. This has improved home equipment in the district, the installing of lighting systems, running water, heating plants, household devices and basements. In brief, the older as well as the younger generation has participated in the benefits of a "community school."

The aim has been to make the schooling fit the community needs. However, the cultural side has not been neglected, but rather greatly advanced. Social life, in particular, has been vastly helped. The Porter Rural School Band has become known throughout Missouri. It has attended state teachers' meetings. Farmer's Week at the university and the state fair. There is a senior and a junior band, both locally trained. Twice monthly the Farmers Club and the

Farm Women's Club meet. Once monthly a parents-teachers meeting is held on Sunday afternoon. Steadily through the year, for the school is virtually a 12-month institution, the children gain social poise, in the classroom, in the holiday exercises and in their daily concerns.

The teaching differs from that ordinarily observed in rural schools. Knowledge acquired in school is used in everyday concerns. The "Three R's" are taught, of course, but they are mastered that they may help in solving the real lessons of the school; that is, how to couple up the community with the world, the nation, with the day's work and the day's play. The pig and poultry clubs use in their work arithmetic, spelling, bookkeeping, writing of business letters and the keeping of accurate records. Geography is taught mainly through current events. Teaching of literature is made to seem a vital part of living to these country youngsters. There was a real hunger for books and music when Mrs. Harvey came to the school. Cooperative arrangements were made for the teaching of the piano in the district, the schoolhouse being opened for both practicing and teaching.

EDUCATION NOTES

There can be no doubt that Bradford, England, has original ideas in education. The latest is a proposal to start a residential secondary school under the control of the Bradford Education Authority. A special committee has been considering this project, which was initiated by Alderman A. W. Brown, the deputy chairman of the education committee. It is an experience common to many of the great English towns that the demand for secondary education is outrunning the supply of school places. Bradford has had considerable difficulties in this respect, and the alderman thinks that the present situation would be eased by building a residential school. Such a school, in his opinion, might be erected at some distance from Bradford, on a beautiful site at least 50 miles from the city. In that way the students would have, as part of the local educational system, a school possessing the same ideals and the same esprit de corps as now obtains in the public schools and universities. The entrance would be by scholarships, as in the case of the secondary schools of the city, only there would be a charge for maintenance. Chancellors and kings, in olden times, founded schools like Winchester, Eton and Westminster. It will be an interesting development if their place is now taken by democratic local authorities. By varying the amount of the scholarship, the cost of maintenance to parents may be made larger or smaller. At the same time the scholarship examination will guard against boys and girls of inferior caliber being admitted to the school. Of course such a plan cannot go far to relieve the pressure upon secondary school accommodation, but it will bring into being a new type of school which will be carefully watched by educationists.

Universities in India are multiplying apace. No sooner has the All-India Muslim University Bill been enacted in the viceroy's legislature, than a bill for the establishment of a residential and teaching university at Lucknow is found to be in an advanced state in the legislature of the United Provinces. It is therefore probable that before long there will be four chartered universities in that province. The Aligarh University will be a particularly interesting foundation, or rather re-foundation. For it takes the place of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, which is dissolved by the act. Among the statutory functions of the university will be the duty of promoting Oriental and Islamic religion. Though the university must open its doors to students of all races and creeds, and of both sexes, yet powers are given which, if exercised, will result in all Muslim students being required to receive instruction in the Muslim religion. Both Sunni and Shiah theology will be taught to their respective adherents, while other departments of study include Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Islamic studies. Like the Benares Hindu University, Aligarh is to be a residential and teaching university. All recognized teaching in connection with the university courses must be conducted by the name of the university, and tutorial instruction is also to be given in the university or in the halls. Every student is required to reside in one of these halls, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the ordinances.

Germany has established three new universities in addition to the 21 existing before the war—the University of Frankfurt, the University of Hamburg, and the University of Cologne. All have, however, great difficulty with respect to material support. For apparatus, books, and magazines, no one university library the number of foreign magazines has been reduced since the beginning of the war from 2300 to 140. Salaries of employees, expenses for chemicals, fuel, light, and for printing are a serious concern in the university work.

Southern University, the Louisiana State College for Negroes, will receive \$267,000 appropriated at the last session of the state legislature. Of this amount \$67,000 will be used to defray current expenses and \$200,000 in erecting needed buildings. By the same act in which the appropriation was made, college courses were instituted and the school was given the right to grant college degrees. The total appropriation of \$347,000 is the largest ever made by a southern state for the higher and secondary education of Negroes.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—In the course of the recent bulletin, issued by the Institute of International Education, entitled "Observations on Higher Education in Europe," Stephen P. Duggan, Ph.D., makes the following comment on the present conditions in Italy, Switzerland and Spain for the information of American exchange students and professors especially, and for educationists generally:

"Except students of art or of the classics who study in the American School at Rome, few American students go to Italy for purposes of study. It is equally true that few Italian students enter American universities. Of the four great culture nations of western Europe, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, Italy has had the least influence culturally upon the United States. In this respect the millions of Italian immigrants have had practically no influence. Moreover, the Italian Government and the intellectual class have until recently not been animated, as have the French, by a great desire to spread the influence of the national culture throughout the world. The Alliance Française, is an international institution. The Società Dante Alighieri is relatively unknown."

"The war has effected a change in this respect. The great outpouring of sympathy and assistance for stricken France on the part of Americans astonished the Italians, who believed themselves equally deserving of it but failed to receive it in anything like the same degree. They rightly ascribe their failure partially to an ignorance of their country and culture by Americans, which they are most anxious to remove. They are very desirous to establish a system of exchange of professors between Italy and the United States. Despite the fact that few American professors speak Italian and few Italian professors speak English, such an exchange is by no means impossible. In fact, a distinguished Italian professor is lecturing in the colleges of the United States this year, who will in all probability remain next year. And a distinguished American professor will lecture in the Italian universities next year. The Italians would also welcome American students to their universities, and there is much for an American student to learn in Italy in addition to the classics and the various branches of art."

In Switzerland

"Nowhere did I meet a greater anxiety for closer cooperation with the United States than in Switzerland. The great desire of the Swiss to intensify the spirit of national unity which was aroused by the war resulted in a considerable exchange of students between the universities of French and of German Switzerland. Now they wish to extend this movement to other countries. There have always been large numbers of foreign students at the Swiss universities, especially at Zurich and Geneva. They come, however, chiefly from central and eastern Europe and the Balkans—few from the United States and western Europe. The Swiss understand that the flow of American and English students to German universities will be stopped for some years at least and they would like to see it diverted to Switzerland. They have also the universities of German Switzerland can give the best developments of German culture to foreign students without any of its unpleasant associations, and they are deliberately starting out to organize ways and means to attract them, especially Americans and British. In all probability the exponents of German culture who will visit the United States for some years to come will be professors from Switzerland."

"The seven universities of Switzerland are all cantonal and, like the universities of the United States, are not all of equal importance. They are found at Basel, Bern, Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne, Fribourg and Neuchâtel. The lack of unity among them is shown in the efforts made by the individual universities to make themselves known in other countries. Basel, for example, has recently published a catalog, in English, for distribution in England and the United States, which has not only full descriptions of courses, terms, fees and degrees, but of living expenses, social opportunities and sports. In addition it is beautifully illustrated. Last year the Swiss Association of University Professors was formed, and it is hoped there will result a greater unity of effort among the seven institutions."

Spanish Situation

"Two years ago a devoted band of Spanish soldiers and educators determined that the Spanish universities should be put abreast of those of the other countries of western Europe. The two essentials in accomplishing this were the removal of the blight of extreme centralization in higher education and the grant of sufficient funds to introduce research upon a worthy scale. These were secured last year, and a complete revolution took place in the administration of Spanish higher education. From being the most completely centralized system it has become the most completely decentralized. Every one of the 11 universities is made absolutely autonomous. The connecting bond is the Board of Higher Studies, to which has been granted a considerable annual appropriation of money to encourage research and to organize close relationships with other countries."

"The Spaniards have finally awakened to the opportunity which has been so long at their doors to enter into closer relations with the Spanish-speaking countries of the two

Americas, and an earnest effort is being made to do so. Next May a congress will be held in Madrid of representative students from all the Latin-American countries of North and South America which, it is hoped, will result in a steady flow of students from those countries to the mother country. But the Board of Higher Studies will not confine its attention to the Spanish-American countries. It has noted that more than 200,000 students in the United States are studying Spanish and has organized a scheme to take advantage of this interest in Spanish culture in order to develop closer cultural relations with the United States."

"(a) It has arranged to invite research professors from the United States to go to Spain at the expense of the board to train the brightest of their young men in modern research methods."

"(b) It has arranged to send Spanish graduate students to American universities upon government fellowships."

"(c) It has already organized courses in the Spanish language and literature which are given in Madrid during the summer vacations for teachers from foreign countries, especially English-speaking countries. The board has arranged that the transportation, tuition and living expenses shall be reduced to a minimum."

"(d) It has organized for foreign students courses not only in the Spanish languages and literature but in other subjects like Spanish history and the history of Moorish art. It has provided a dormitory in Madrid for women students where they can live under the most suitable conditions and at a minimum expense."

"(e) It has arranged to assist Spanish residents in New York and other important cities of the United States to establish a Casa Española which will be a center of Spanish culture where lectures, art exhibits, musicales and other activities may be held."

"No better method for developing international good will exists than the establishment of intimate relations between the universities of different countries by means of the interchange of teachers and especially of students. It would be difficult to calculate the influence that the German universities exerted upon American culture and education through the hundreds of students from our universities that studied in them. I venture to express the belief, however, that, although some American students will always go to foreign universities to study special subjects, the number will never reach anything like that which formerly prevailed. Even before the war it was a diminishing number, and the war increased the confidence of Americans in their own universities. In fact, so great has been the admiration for foreign countries for the achievement of the United States in the war that in all probability the stream of student travel will be directed to our country rather than from it. Foreign students may be expected to come in increasing numbers to our universities to study the applied sciences, medicine, engineering, agriculture, education, social service, business administration and journalism. And although in the years immediately succeeding the war it should be the pleasure of Americans to help the stricken countries of Europe to educate their young men and women upon fellowships in our universities, that should be a passing phenomenon."

SOUTH AFRICAN EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The question of higher education in South Africa has, in past years, been dealt with only in a spasmodic manner and the opportunities given to the youth of the country to obtain the advantages of a university training have not been commensurate with the greatness of the Union and, consequently, the important tasks which will eventually have to be performed by these young people.

However, a really great stride in the right direction was made by the inauguration of the University of South Africa which embraces the following constituent colleges: Grey University College, Bloemfontein; Huguenot College, Wellington; Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg; Rhodes University College, Grahamstown; South African School of Mines, Johannesburg; and the Transvaal University College, Pretoria.

The new university absorbed the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and it was arranged that the new headquarters be situated at Pretoria. In addition to the Federal institution there are now two other universities in South Africa—that at Stellenbosch and the University of Cape Town. The latter sprang from the South African College, which was founded at Cape Town as a private institution in 1829, and was the first educational establishment of its type to be started in the country. The University of Cape Town Act, passed in 1916, made provision for the college to be incorporated in the University on April 2, 1918, and for the transference of the seat from Cape Town to Groote Schuur.

The inauguration of the new university, from the financial point of view, was made possible by bequests of £500,000 received from Sir Julius Wernher and Mr. Alfred Beit. This sum was provided partly for the erection of some of the buildings and partly to assist in the university endowment. It is only by such public-spirited munificence on the part of private individuals that the cause of higher education in a comparatively new country like South Africa can hope to be advanced.

The distinction possessed by Stellenbosch of cradling such an important educational institution as a university may be traced to the Pretoria College which itself arose from the Stellenbosch Gymnasium which was started in 1866. When the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town was celebrated a fine site was granted for the college and the present buildings were erected by public subscription. Another educational measure, known as the University of Stellenbosch Act, was passed by the Union Parliament in 1916, whereby it was laid down that the college should be incorporated in the university on the same date as the inauguration of the University of Cape Town—namely, April 2, 1918.

The latest report of the Undersecretary of Education is particularly interesting as it deals with the early activities of the three new universities, as well as with other educational matters. The University of Cape Town employed on the teaching staff 25 professors and 42 teachers and assistants, and the number of students for the second half year was 636, of which number 113 qualified for various degrees. The Senate proposed, and the Council agreed, that a history of the South African College, from which the university sprang, should be written, showing the development of the college up to the date on which it was absorbed in the higher institution. This history, which will cover a period extending over nearly a century, should make a valuable addition to the educational archives of the country.

The average number of students at the University of Stellenbosch for the year was 547, and the expenditure was £21,022, or £38 7s. per head. A special feature of this institution is its agricultural faculty, which makes provision for the training of future farmers and agricultural experts, besides providing special courses in agriculture for students who are being trained as teachers. This faculty to a country like South Africa, where agriculture is of such paramount importance, will be of great value.

The University of South Africa, by far the biggest and most important, with its constituent colleges scattered all over the country, has secured His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as its chancellor. The first degree day was held on April 2, 1919. The ceremony was held at Pretoria in the historical Raadsaal, which was filled to its utmost capacity by a large and representative gathering, and 125 graduates were presented to the viceroy-chancellor.

The report states that the council is gratified at the steady increase in the number of matriculated students prosecuting their studies at the various constituent colleges. The statistics for the year show that the total enrolment of students of the University of South Africa was 682. If the number of external students who entered for the examinations of the university be added, the total is 837. The new institution has, therefore, begun its career in circumstances which are propitious for the future of the university.

In regard to the South African School of Mines and Technology it is felt that the Federal University, of which the school is a "constituent college," is no more than a temporary, though useful expedient, and that the time will doubtless come when the school will find that both the numbers of its students and the quality of its work will justify it in seeking a charter as an independent university. The principal of the school points out that his aspiration is an ideal which admits of realization, though not without energy, enthusiasm, and increased public support. Whether time and the development of the school will justify the prediction of the principal remains to be seen; but in any case it is very early days as yet to talk of the School of Mines being constituted as a separate university.

If there were any doubt as to the sincere desire of the authorities in South Africa to raise in all ways possible the status of the natives this doubt would be dissipated by the establishment of the South African Native College. Here are received for tuition natives of many races, among which may be mentioned Fingo, Basuto, Zulu, Xosa and Bechuana, and these people are studying for teaching, law, the ministry, business, and the civil service. The native teachers, when qualified, will go home to their tribes and, in their turn, impart some of the learning which they have acquired at the native college. The natives show some difficulty in writing English and while they are fairly particular about the niceties of grammar as a study yet are seldom able to find expression without betraying themselves by un-English idioms and turns of phrases. They are keenly interested in literature, favoring prose, rather than poetry, with a leaning toward the drama. When they are proceeding on vacation they frequently take with them books borrowed from the college library. The South African Government has shown itself to be keenly alive to the great importance of higher education and provision has been made for practically all subjects and all classes of students.

As education is admittedly the only bedrock on which can be built a steady, successful nation, so will educational progress be welcomed by all friends of the Union and by those who are interested in seeing comparatively new communities facing and overcoming the many difficulties with which they are confronted in the direction indicated.

Dr. Charles Lee Raper, for 19 years professor of economics and for 11 years dean of the graduate school of the University of North Carolina, has accepted the professorship of the newly endowed chair of transportation at Syracuse University. In later years he has taken up the study of transportation and taxation and has

become a recognized authority in this specialty. He has been called to meetings of state legislatures frequently to advise legislators on taxation. He was a fellow and lecturer in Columbia for two years and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution. In 1901 he went to the University of North Carolina where he has since remained in various capacities.

SELF-GOVERNMENT OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Those interested in educational affairs in England will have noticed the prominence recently attained by the idea of self-government for the teaching profession. The desire for a higher status, which has long existed among teachers, has lately become articulate, and movements in that direction are taking place among all sections of the profession. There are, of course, two sides to the question, and it is not to be expected that the point of view of the profession should coincide with that of the public authorities. But it does not appear that there is any great obstacle to a settlement of the question which will satisfy the aspirations of teachers without surrendering the vital powers of representatives of the taxpayers.

Stated briefly, the movement toward self-government is an expression of the higher valuation teachers are placing upon both themselves and their work. Teachers compare their position with that of the lawyer for example. They see that most professions control the conditions of entrance to their ranks, keep the registers of qualified practitioners, and are free from outside interference in matters of professional technique. They see, on the other hand, their own professional affairs vested in external control. Their diploma is granted and may be taken away by external authority; they are subject to control by numerous agencies—the board of education, local authorities, managers, religious bodies, inspectors and officials. Professor John Adams once said that "when the teacher has prayed for all who are under the king and over himself there is no one left to pray for except his pupils." These are the conditions which have brought into being the movement for self-government, and there is evidence to show that it is widespread and is gathering momentum.

The largest and strongest organization of teachers, the National Union, which contains within its ranks practically all the qualified teachers in the public elementary schools, has affirmed its opinion that the profession should be "established upon a self-governing basis with partnership in administration." The headmasters of secondary schools have put forth a claim to a greater share in control, and the Teachers Guild claims this concession "not as a privilege, but as a right." Significant, too, is the remarkable influx of applications for membership received by the Teachers Registration Council within the past few months. For it must be remembered that this body has nothing tangible or immediate to give in return for the registration fees of its constituents: the rush to register is a measure of the determination to elevate their status which exists among the rank and file of the profession. The resultant increase in its prestige will greatly assist the council in the achievement of its aims, which are wholly connected with the acquisition of professional control.

This year has seen the first occasion upon which a definite move toward obtaining greater power over educational affairs has been taken by the profession as a whole. A meeting representative of every organization of teachers in the country, including educationists of the standing of Sir Michael Sadler, Sir John McCleure, and Sir James Yoxall, was convened by the Teachers Registration Council. The chief resolution passed was one asking for legislative establishment of the right of teachers to be consulted, by both central and local education authorities, on all important educational questions. The unity and representative character of the meeting cannot but be effective in pressing this claim.

From the point of view of the education authorities there is, of course, the fundamental consideration of public control over public funds; and it is not in the least likely that this control will be surrendered, or that the education service will obtain absolute independence. What may happen is a devolution in favor of some central professional body of powers and functions connected with the purely professional and technical side of education; and also the admission to the work of administration, both national and local, of representatives of the teachers. The nucleus of these reforms is already in being. The Registration Council is obviously the body to whom would fall the duty and responsibility of control of professional affairs. In the field of administration two notable developments have recently taken place. The Burnham Committee, a joint body consisting of representatives of teachers and authorities, has achieved success in the difficult task of determining salary scales, and in the various localities joint advisory committees of members of local authorities and teachers are providing a new element in educational machinery.

It is naturally to be expected that the higher status accruing to teachers, when the changes outlined above are realized, will be beneficial to the quality of their work; and the advocates of self-government base their claims largely on that ground.

THE HOME FORUM

A First Literary Friend

"It was in April, 1853, that I became personally acquainted with Longfellow," William Winter has written, "and he was the first literary friend I ever had—greeting me as a young aspirant in literature, and holding out to me the hand of fellowship and encouragement."

"About poetry he talked with the earnestness of what was a genuine passion, and yet with no particle of self-assertion. Tennyson's 'Princess' was a new book when first I heard him speak of it, and I remember Mrs. Longfellow sitting with that volume in her hands and reading it by the evening lamp. The delicate loveliness of the little lyrical pieces that are interspersed throughout its text was, in particular, dwelt upon as a supreme merit. Among his own poems his favorite at that time was 'Evangeline,' but he said that the style of versification which pleased him best was that of 'The Day is Done'; nor do I wonder, reading this now, together with 'The Bridge,' 'Twilight,' 'The Children's Hour,' and 'The Open Window,' and finding them so exquisite both in pathos and music. He said also that he sometimes wrote poems that were for himself alone, that he should not care ever to publish, because they were too delicate for publication. One of his sayings was that 'the desire of the young poet is not for applause, but for recognition.' He much commended the example, in one respect, of the renowned Italian poet Alfieri, who caused himself to be bound into his library chair and left for a certain period of time, each day, at his library table—his servants being strictly enjoined not to release him till that time had passed; by this means he forced himself to labour. No man ever believed more firmly than Longfellow did in regular, proportioned, resolute, incessant industry."

"The two writers of whom he oftenest spoke, within my hearing, were Lowell and Hawthorne. Of Lowell he said, 'he is one of the noblest and noblest men that ever lived.' 'Hawthorne often came into this room,' he said, 'and sometimes he would go there, behind the window curtains, and remain in silent reverie the whole evening. No one disturbed him; he came and went as he liked. He was a mysterious man.' With Irving's works he was especially familiar, and he often quoted from them, in his talk to me. One summer day at his cottage at Nahant I found him reading Cooper's sea stories, and had the comfort of hearing from his lips a tribute to that great writer—the foremost novelist in American literature, unmatched since Scott, in the power to treat with a free inspiration and vigorous and splendid descriptive skill the vast pageants of nature, and to build and sustain ideals of human



A colonial doorway, Boston, Massachusetts

character worthy of such surroundings. Longfellow was in fine spirits that day, and very happy, and I have always thought of him as he looked then, holding his daughter Edith in his arms—a little child, with long, golden hair, and lovely, merry face—and, by his mere presence, making the sunshine brighter and the place more sacred with kindness and peace."

To Venice in the Twilight

That afternoon the gondola and sandolo were lashed together side by side. Two sails were raised, and in this lazy fashion we stole homewards, faster or slower according as the breeze freshened or slackened, landing now and then on islands, sauntering along the seawalls which bulwark Venice from the Adriatic, and singing—those at least of us who had the power to sing. Four of our Venetians had trained voices and memories of inexhaustible music. Over the level water, with the ripple plashing at our keel, their songs went abroad, and mingled with the falling day. The barcaroles and serenades peculiar to Venice were, of course, in harmony with the occasion. But some transcripts from classical operas were even more attractive, through the dignity with which these men invested them. By the peculiarity of their treatment the "recitativo" of the stage assumed a solemn movement, marked in rhythm, which removed it from the commonplace into antiquity, and made me understand how cultivated music may pass back by natural, unconscious transition into the realm of popular melody.

The sun sank, not splendidly, but quietly in banks of clouds above the Alps. Stars came out, uncertainly at first, and then in strength, reflected on the sea. The men of the Dogana watch-boat challenged us and let us pass. . . . The city grew before us. Stealing into Venice in that calm—stealing silently and shadowlike, with scarce a ruffle of the water, the masses of the town emerging out of darkness into twilight, till San Giorgio's sun boomed with a flash athwart our stern, and the gas-lamps of the Piazzetta swam into sight; all this was like a long enchanted chapter of romance. And now the music of our men had sunk to one faint whistling from Eustace of tunes in harmony with whispers at the prow.

Then came the steps of the Palazzo Venier and the deep-scented darkness of the garden. As we passed through to supper, I plucked a spray of yellow Banksia rose, and put it in my button-hole. The dew was on its burnished leaves, and evening had drawn forth its perfume.—From "New Italian Sketches," by J. A. Symonds.

Three Results

Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.—Bacon.

The Colonial Doorway

The American heritage of beauty which was derived from that period wherein flourished the type known as Colonial Architecture is being revived and its fruits enjoyed throughout the length and breadth of the continent. The designs of architects of that period were remarkable in the uniformity of their goodness and perfection and in their simple appeal. Whether it be a church steeple, a house, a doorway, or a fireplace, if it were a creation of that period, something significant has resulted.

Of all the architectural bits that have come down from this period there have been few greater, or more justly admired than the Colonial doorway. The classic design of this very elemental part of a structure can be studied today in the many examples of it, not only in the originals produced in the Colonial era, but in the countless beautiful copies that are now being made. Much of the interest of the towns of Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, and other communities, is afforded to visitors today because of the fame of their chaste doorways and houses. In Boston, Beacon Hill has many splendid examples of the doorway.

Certain features, always somewhat modified, are usually connected with the Colonial doorway. There is first the fan-shaped window overhead; the everpresent brass knocker gleaming against the white of the door, a few stone steps, sometimes the iron railing, and, speaking negatively, very rarely a porch. The few noteworthy doorways on one of the older streets of Boston are all inset under an arch, but more often they are built on a plane with the front of the house and open immediately into the street. When the house is made of wood, everything, door included, is painted white, but the blinds are stained a light olive green.

A Friend in Need

As the boat approached the pier, I remembered what had happened to me at Alkmaar, and was troubled at the thought that I had brought no letters of introduction for Harlingen. I had reason to be troubled, since the Frisian language, which is a mixture of Dutch, Danish, and old Saxon, is almost incomprehensible to the Hollanders themselves; and as for me, I did not know the first word of it. I was also aware that French was scarcely spoken at all in Friesland. I prepared myself, therefore, with melancholy resignation, to gesticulate, to set people laughing, and to be led about like a child, and I began to look about among the crowd of boys and porters on the pier for some face more humane than the others, to which I might confide my luggage and my life.

Before I had found the face the boat had stopped, and I landed. Whilst I stood hesitating between two sturdy Frieslanders who wished to take possession of my person and effects, I

heard whispered in my ear a word that made my heart jump—my own name! I turned as if summoned by a voice from the other world, and saw a young gentleman, who, smiling at my astonishment, repeated in French, "Are you Monsieur So-and-so?" "I am," I answered, "or, at least, I think I am, for to speak truth, I am so amazed at being recognized by you that I almost doubt my own identity. What prodigy is this?" The prodigy was very simple. A friend at Amsterdam who had accompanied me on board in the morning, had sent a despatch, immediately after the boat left, to an acquaintance of his at Harlingen, asking him to go down to the evening boat and meet a tall, dark stranger in a coffee-colored overcoat, who would be in great need of an interpreter and companion. All my travelling companions being blonde, the friend of my friend had recognized me at once, and had come to my rescue.

If I had had in my pocket the collar of the order of the Annunziata, I should have at once bestowed it upon him. Not having it, I expressed my gratitude in a flood of words, at which he was much astonished, and we went into the town, where I purposed to remain only a few hours.

Great canals full of vessels, broad streets bordered by rows of small, neat, many-colored houses, very few people out of doors, a profound silence, and a nameless air of melancholy tranquillity, such as Harlingen, a city of about ten thousand inhabitants, founded near the site of a village which was destroyed by the sea in 1134. Having taken a turn about the town, my companion took me to see the dykes, without which the place must have been a hundred times submerged, since the whole of that portion of the coast is exposed to the waves and currents of the open sea. The dykes are formed of two rows of immense piles, joined together by transverse beams of great size, and the whole set with monstrous fathomed nails as a defence against the small marine insects which destroy the wood. Between these piles there are stout planks, or, rather, great beams sawed in two and set deep in the sand, one beside the other; behind these a wall of Cyclopean masses of red granite brought from the province of the Drenthe; and behind this wall another row of stout piles, which alone would suffice to restrain the waters of a furious torrent. Upon this dyke extends a shady avenue of trees which serves as a public promenade, from which the sea can be seen, and a few houses with masts of vessels rising from among them. When we were there the horizon was still golden in the west, and very dark in the opposite quarter; there was no boat on the sea, and no movement in the port; some boys passed us, arm in arm, chattering and laughing; one turned back to look at us, and then disappeared; the moon came out of a cloud; a cold wind blew, and we walked on in silence.—From "Holland," by Edmond de Amicis (tr. by Caroline Tilton).

Praise Where Praise Is Due

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often has praise offered to men served as an apparent soporific to put to sleep their convictions, and retarded the advance which the world would have made through their example had they repulsed the wrongful use of commendation. On the other hand, how often, indeed, has well-meaning and possibly deserved praise acted upon its recipient with the same apparent result, and lulled him to a pleased satisfaction with a false existence in suppositional matter. In that simply stated passage in the New Testament setting forth the reception Christ Jesus was given in the synagogue, is found the effect, possibly, of both these varieties of praise: "Nevertheless among the chief rulers also many believed on him; but because of the Pharisees they did not confess him, lest they should be put out of the synagogue; for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God."

Strangely, so-called good and bad praise may thus have the same result, a mesmeric tendency to be satisfied with past progress, stifling the urge to continue to go forward. Mary Baker Eddy says: "It is difficult to say which may be most mischievous to the human heart, the praise or the dispraise of men." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 245.) While every man is perhaps, entitled, in due degree and at the right time, to the acknowledgment of good accomplished, and to know that progress toward true achievement is being made, yet mortal man, because of his possession of supposed qualities of weakness proceeding from that source of mortality, the carnal mind, is extremely susceptible to praise. Thus a man's best efforts are frequently nullified by undue satisfaction over the plaudits of others in like condition with himself, that is, under the necessity of denying the evidence of the untrue material senses at all points.

But the mortal's remedy is at hand. It is to know one God, one Principle, and one unlimited man of his creating. It is to endeavor to live up to that declaration of the singer of Psalms who said: "Seven times a day do I praise thee because of thy righteous judgments." A man is called upon continually to honor divine Mind as the cause of all success, happiness and effective living. The praise that is given an individual, earned or unearned, he must, in thought, replace with its divine reality. This reality is found in divine Mind, wherein the spiritual idea is forever given goodness and honor as the expression of Spirit.

Praise should always be given and received wisely. That can mean only one thing, which is this: that both giver and receiver of the praise must cling persistently to the understanding of what is genuinely deserving of honor and what it is that really can be accorded praise. Every successful right accomplishment, every exhibition of excellence and perfection can and should be seen in their actuality as the expression of the divine Mind. The unfolding goodness of eternal Mind is what is always taking place instead of the false representation of it which men call material victories, attainments, and so on. The "praise of men" must unobtrusively be turned to good account through spiritual understanding by knowing that the divine idea is worthy of all honor as the full representative of Principle, and that the divine Spirit is perpetually glorified as the faultless cause of all things.

Commendation that amounts to adulation of a human being is only a so-called greater degree of wrong on the part of the unwise worshiper. Mrs. Eddy has handled this subject most pointedly in her article, "Personal Contagion," where she says: "Declaring the truth regarding an individual or leader, rendering praise to whom praise is due, is not a symptom of this contagious malady, but persistent pursuit of his or her person is. Every loss in grace and growth spiritual, since time began, has come from injustice and personal contagion. Had the ages helped their leaders to, and let them alone in God's glory, the world would not have lost the Science of Christianity. 'What went ye out for to see?' A person, or a Principle? Whichever it be, determines the right or the wrong of this following." ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," pp. 116 and 117.)

It is man's permanent right to reflect divine Mind, or intelligence. The increasing evidence of this reflection in human activities should not occasion surprise, nor should it spur men on to exalt mortals as the workers of wonders. It should not seem astonishing, but on the contrary should be entirely natural that omnipotent Mind should be potent everywhere, and that as the thought of the world grasps this fact, this potency should be manifest in larger and larger degree in all walks of life. The world cannot be too grateful for the unselfish labors of prophets and all who have comprehended Mind throughout the ages, but this gratefulness, whether expressed in open praise or in the endeavor to live and accomplish as they did, must always be understood spiritually. In other words, praise must be given where praise is due, just as all faithful servants of the true God have invariably urged,

as is shown in the last quotation given above from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. So, as the Psalms set forth, "Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised: and his greatness is unsearchable. . . . Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help."

Autumn in the South

The red and yellow leaves dance in the light. Arraying every hill in regal robes. The flocks of squirrels gather ripening nuts. The luscious wild grapes in blue clusters cling. And bright woodpeckers whisk amid the leaves. The dry broom-sedge grows over wasted fields. Fringing red gullies and rough banks of clay. Along the highway and the meadows brown. The golden-rod and asters are ablaze. Here stands a planter's house amid his farms. Of snowy cotton and of golden corn. Specked here and there by low-roofed negro huts. Whose dusky denizens in fleecy fields Sing with a sweet, mysterious melody The songs of Salem in this western world. With all the fervor of its ancient bards. Far, far above, amid the dreamy skies The buzzard glides on still and stately wings. While birds of passage, in a bending line Fly from the far north to the southern seas.

—Walter Malone.

School Days of the Ancient Greeks

We hear that the master sat on a high seat, from which he taught; the scholars often sat on the ground, as they still do in many countries, or else they stood, or occupied benches round him. The pictures and descriptions extant do not point to the schools being so crowded, as appears from the incidents above cited; but this is probably a mere chance, or an omission for the artist's convenience. For though the laws quoted in Æschines' speech forbid any one save the master and boys to be present, we know that in later days this was not strictly observed, and in Theophrastus' "Characters," the Chatterbox, among other mistakes in fact, is represented going into the schools and interrupting lessons with his idle talk. We may be sure that there were no tables or desks, such furniture being unusual in Greek houses; it was the universal custom, while reading or writing, to hold the book or roll on the knee—to us an inconvenient thing to do, but still common in the East.

There are some interesting sentences, given for exercise in Greek and Latin, in the little known "Interpretamenta," of Dosithius, now edited and explained by German scholars. The entry of the boy is thus described, in parallel Greek and Latin: "First I salute the master, who returns my salute: Good morning, master; good morning, schoolfellows. Give me my place, my seat, my stool. Sit closer. Move up that way. This is my place, I took it first." This mixture of politeness and wrangling is amusing, and no doubt to be found in all ages. It seems that the seats were movable. A scholium on Æschines tells us that there was supply of water close at hand, lest the boys might suffer for thirst.

The extant pictures show that along the walls were hung up various vessels of which the use is not always plain to us. But we can clearly distinguish the necessary implements for the teaching of reading and writing, boxes for book-rolls, writing-tables, reckoning boards with parallel grooves, and pebbles fixed in them, geometrical figures, flute cases, and lyres. There is also late authority to show that there were notice boards on which regulations were posted. We hear from Lucian of a notice over a sophist's door, "No philosophy today." The notice board was called "the white board," being covered with chalk. We are not told how this was written on, but if the ground was black, then mere writing with the finger across the chalked surface would produce distinct characters.

What is far more interesting is the remnant now discovered of the pictorial teachings of children, by hanging up in the schoolroom illustrations of the Trojan and other legends. By the researches of Böttcher and O. Jahn, it appears that we still have the fragments of such a table in the "tabula Iliaca" of Theodoros, preserved at the Capitoline Museum in Rome. These were large pictures, in a series, with names or words of explanation attached to them. Thus we have one picture (from Iliad A) of Chryses praying Agamemnon to restore his daughter, beside him a wagon loaded with ransom, and under each figure, and under the wagon respectively, "Agamemnon," "Chryses," "the ransom." Other extant pictures illustrate the third and twenty-fourth books of the Iliad. The Odyssey was similarly treated, so that there seems to have been a traditional and widely circulated pictorial compendium of the Homeric poems used at all events in later Greek and in Roman schools. . . . From "Old Greek Education," by J. P. Mahaffy.

Birches

When I see birches bend to left and right Across the lines of straighter darker trees, I like to think some boy's been swinging them. . . .

—Robert Frost.

Every Man in His Own Vocation

In all my travels I did ever observe this custom, that is, alwates to learne something by the communication of others (which is one of the best schooles that may be) to reduce those I confer withall, to speake of that wherein they are most conversant and skilfull. . . .

For commonly we see the contrary, that many chuse rather to discoure of any other trade than their owne; supposing it to be so much new reputation gotten; . . . Note but how Casar displaith his invention at large, when he would have us conceive his inventions how to build bridges, and devices, how to frame other war-like engines; and in respect of that how close and succinct he writes, when he speaketh of the offices belonging to his profession, of his valor, and of the conduct of his war-fare. His exploits prove him a most excellent Capitaine, but he would be known for a skilfull Insenier, a quality somewhat strange in him. Dionysius the elder was a very great chieftaine and Leader in warre, as a thing best fitting his fortune; but he greatly labored by meanes of Poetry, to assume high commendation unto himselfe, howbeit he had but little skill in it. A certaine Lawier was not long since brought to see a study, stored with all manner of bookes, both of his owne, and of all other faculties, wherein he found no occasion to entertaine himselfe withall, but like a fond cunning clark earnestly busied himselfe to glosse and censure a fence or barricado, placed over the screw of the study, which a hundred Capitaines and Souldiers see everie day, without observing or taking offense at them.

Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus.

—Hor. l. Epist. XIV. 43. The Oxe would trappings wear, The Horse, ploughs-yoke would beare.

By this course you never come to perfection, or bring any thing to good passe. Thus must a man endeavour to shoomake to speake of their owne trade, and so of the rest, every man in his vocation.—Montaigne.

The Cat

Like caryatid, still as stone,
And black as ebony, the cat
(Her tail around her toes curled flat)
Sits upright on a cushioned throne.
Benign and innocently wise
She looks; no thrills her whiskers stir,
As glossy as a leaf her fur,
As pale as moons her yellow eyes.
—Helen Granville Barker.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1920

EDITORIALS

India's Problems

AT NO time in her long history, it may be ventured, has India been so much a subject of world interest as today. At no time, therefore, has it been more essential that the general information on so great a subject should be as accurate as it is possible to make it. The question of India and her problems is one full of pitfalls. Few hills look greener at a distance than the political hills of India, and, every year that passes, for one who makes a more intimate exploration before he writes his "book on India," there are twenty who write, at once, from the more distant view. These latter visit the large cities, mix with the educated Indians, gain impressions from superficial views, find them confirmed by similar people in similar districts wherever they go, and, in the end, quite satisfied that they have seen enough to justify them in the assumption that they have seen the whole, they take ship home again, and supplied with copious notes, write their book en voyage.

Now, as an eminent Anglo-Indian statesman once remarked, India is a big place. She has an area equal to two-thirds that of the United States, and a population more than three times as great; whilst her people, speaking some hundred and fifty different languages, are separated into castes by a class system which has no parallel in any other country. Educated India is most emphatically not India. The educated Indian, understanding the phrase in its true sense, is unquestionably the hope of the country, but, at present, he is in a minute minority. The great problem of India lies in the millions of low caste peasants whose education is either negligible or entirely wanting, whose poverty is extreme, and whose whole habit of thought confines them rigidly in the bonds of caste. This vast population is really entirely outside the great political discussions and political issues which the world associates with India. Broad and liberal, too broad and too liberal, in the opinion of many, as the new Government of India Act is, it will be maintained by an electorate of no more than 5,000,000, out of a population of considerably over 300,000,000.

Under this act, however, the central government still remains entirely responsible to the British Parliament, and, in the last resort, supreme. With that as a fixed point, the whole theory of the new act is a devolution of authority. At the very outset, each of the nine provinces to which it applies receives a considerable measure of autonomy, and, at all points, the scheme is so constructed as to facilitate a steady transference of authority from central to local governments, as the local governments are able to assume this responsibility. The very essence, indeed, of the Government of India Act is that it is a transitional measure, a "practical beginning," designed in all its parts to educate the Indian people up to a fuller liberty. As a notable paragraph in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report expressed it, "The hope of avoiding mischief in such transitional schemes lies in facing the fact that they are temporary expedients for training purposes, provided the goal is not merely kept in sight, but made attainable, not by agitation, but by the operation of the machinery inherent in the scheme itself."

Now the whole effort of the present extremist agitation in India centers in the demand for immediate, full self-government for India, unqualified by any reserved powers. What this actually means, of course, is the control of India, not by a government, in any sense of the word, representative of the Indian people; that, in the present state of education, would be impossible; but an unrestrained domination over the vast majority by a numerically insignificant minority of educated and half-educated Indians, Muhammadan and Hindu. Amongst the Hindus, who form the bulk of the population, this would mean, of course, government by the Brahmin. Such a statement is much more than a justifiable inference. It is, in the existing state of religious and social belief in India, an inevitable fact, the direct outcome of the caste system, and it is his failure to grasp the significance of this fact that causes the superficial observer in India so often to come to grief.

Caste is undoubtedly the most serious of all India's problems. For it is much more than a class system. It constitutes the most complete social divorce which it is possible to imagine. The pariah class in India, the "untouchables," as they are called, number at least 50,000,000. They are, as far as the Hindu religion is concerned, entirely outside the pale of humanity. They are not permitted to enter a Hindu temple. They may not use the wells resorted to by the people of higher castes. Even the shadow of a pariah is sufficient to cause "pollution," and to necessitate elaborate purification. And, when so much has been said, still the half has not been told of the burden of religious and social disability which rests on these "depressed peoples." Between caste and caste, above the "outcaste pariah," the barriers are, perhaps, not so utterly impassable, but they are still sufficient to render communication between castes difficult and laborious to the last degree, and to insure the religious and social dominance of the high caste Brahmin.

Two years ago, on the eve of a municipal election at Nasik, the Brahmins issued a statement to the effect that if any Brahmin voted for a Maratha he would be considered an outcast, in other words, he would be not only ostracized by his fellows here, but, according to the Hindu religion, would be subject to the most terrible punishments hereafter. Such an incident needs no comment. It is true signs are not lacking that even the caste system in India is gradually yielding to a widening education. Much good work is being done by such organizations as the Aryan Brotherhood. Nevertheless, caste is still supreme, and to endow India, at the present time, with "unreserved self-government" would be to enthrone caste as it has, in all probability, never been enthroned before. The great hope of the country lies in just some such

educative measure as the present Government of India Act, and it is for this reason that the latest dispatches from India, reporting a considerable rally in support of the act amongst the more moderate elements, is so specially welcome.

The Virgins Are Getting On

REPORTS of what the United States has been doing in the Virgin Islands since that important and interesting group of the Danish West Indies was acquired by purchase in the spring of 1917 have been neither so numerous nor so widely disseminated as to create a general understanding as to how the islands have been faring. For that very reason, pessimistic statements by this or that traveler from St. Thomas, arriving in a United States port, are likely to get more attention than they really deserve. There is that brief interview accredited to a newly arriving St. Croix wholesaler, for instance, which was printed in a New York newspaper only a few days ago. Doubtless it was too brief to do justice to what the merchant really had to say, but anybody who read it could hardly escape the impression that business in the Virgin Islands was extremely backward, depending largely on the infrequent visits of ships, of which few if any hailed from the United States. The suggestion attributed to the islander, that "the Navy Department should have the Atlantic fleet touch at the islands," might even allow the inference that this government, after paying Denmark \$25,000,000 for one of the best equipped and most advantageously located naval stations in the West Indies, was inclined to refrain from making use of it.

Of course, American newspaper readers of intelligence are not to set much store by fragmentary and inconsequential reports of this nature. They have better sources of information, if they will but use them. There are government reports available, for one thing, and they tend to be rather more interesting just now, with respect to the American insular possessions, than government reports are ordinarily supposed to be. Moreover, the Danish bank in the Virgins is now being supplanted by some of the best American institutions, whose commercial departments are not only making a business of getting at the actual state of affairs in the islands, but are usually ready to share their information with anybody in the States who takes the trouble to ask for it.

The truth about the Virgin Islands, in a nutshell, appears to be that they have been advancing steadily, though slowly, toward better and more prosperous conditions since the United States' occupation. The American advent created no business boom, but, nevertheless, it gave the islands a new start. It appears to have begun the rehabilitation of the industrial system, for one thing. Something has been accomplished in the direction of standardizing the day's work, at least so far as the sugar industry is concerned. Laborers can count on \$1 a day, it seems, as against less than half a dollar under the Danish régime. But the work which they must do to earn it is now more nearly in accord with the measure of production in other, and better organized, islands of the West Indies. American effort in the islands has also aroused new interest in the growing of vegetables, with the result that increasing amounts of foodstuffs are being produced. Dairying interests are being stimulated and extended. There is a demand in the islands for shoes, electrical supplies, and textiles, to replace those formerly purchased in considerable quantities from German manufacturers, concerning which the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is constantly providing information for Americans.

Luther Zabriske, who spent some time at St. Thomas in the Danish days as American Vice-Consul, thought in 1917 that the normal commerce of that port amounted to slightly more than \$1,000,000 a year. On that basis the islands have been forging ahead. Their exports, which amounted to \$1,249,346 in 1918, were more than \$670,000 better, or \$1,919,525, in 1919. In the first half of 1920, the United States alone imported \$1,035,456 worth of Virgin Island products, while other countries took from the islands an amount equal to \$96,166. Island ability and disposition to buy from the United States, and abroad, is likewise increasing. A new prosperity seems, therefore, to be already somewhat advanced in the Virgin group, even before any extensive naval development has had time to prove itself a factor, and certainly before any considerable number of American tourists have tested the attractions of the islands as a February resort.

Exploiting the School Children

ONE reason why the attempts to vaccinate, inoculate, and medically supervise the school children are so persistent is simply that the schools afford the largest homogeneous group of individuals supposedly docile in their immediate availability for such experimentation. There is no essential connection between medical experimentation on children and real education. The fact that schooling is almost universal for children in the United States turns the attention of all sorts of theorists toward them as convenient material for exploitation. Sentimentalism would try, of course, to cover this exploitation with a glamour of protective coloring. Indeed, so subtle is emotionalism that it often silences the reasoning activity of those well-meaning reformers who give way to it. In such a case the remedy is to see experimentation for what it is, nothing more. Then there can be no reasonable wish to force it on any group which is expected merely to be submissive.

In California at the election in November there will be an excellent opportunity for the voters to refuse any longer to be submissive on this subject of medical control of school children. As proposal No. 6 on the ballot, the following form of constitutional amendment will appear: "No form of vaccination, inoculation, or other medication shall hereafter be made a condition for admission to or attendance in any public school, college, university, or other educational institution in this State, or for the employment of any person in any public office. The provisions of this section shall not be controlled or limited by any other provision of this Constitution." This

proposal is obviously not intended to hinder those who wish to be vaccinated or inoculated. And, just as obviously, according to the serum theory itself, those who are not inoculated are in no way dangerous to those who are. Hence those who believe that they or their children can be protected through recourse to this method should be entirely willing for the rest to remain uninoculated, and with perfect freedom. Even those who seem in some respects most ignorant are entitled to choose for themselves the kind of prevention or cure they wish used. This is a truism, which, however, deserves continually to be reiterated. It is to be expected that the 80 per cent of the California parents who so far have secured exemption from vaccination for their children, in accord with the present law, will vote for the proposed constitutional amendment which will make permanent a greater sense of freedom for all on this point. Doubtless even many of the doctors themselves, especially those who are most awake to the need for the utmost liberty of choice, will approve of the proposal. A step that is right is for the real benefit of all.

In a democracy it is not correct reasoning to consider the child as in any sense a ward of the state. The fact is that the real democracy is simply an arrangement for reasoning together. A step forward can be taken only as it is reasoned out logically and agreed on. The real step forward is not a yielding up of individual rights, but rather a fuller realization of what they involve. Even in the very teaching in the schools, for instance, there is a constant increase in the elective system. Children and their parents are entitled to judge for themselves just what kind of education suits their needs. Since this is true throughout the educational system, it is certainly true when outside reformers try to superimpose on the system their own interests. If a child or anyone else is clearly dangerous to others, then, of course, the state may have a certain temporary duty; but as long as the child is admittedly, from every point of view, harmless to others, there should be the utmost liberty of action. To secure something of this greater liberty of action is the purpose of the proposed constitutional amendment, which should be enthusiastically approved by the voters of California in the November election. A victory there for what is right will encourage similar progress in other states.

Oliver Goldsmith and Mr. Mell

A YEAR or so ago, Mr. E. R. Thompson showed, to his own satisfaction and probably to the satisfaction of many others, in a most entertaining article filling eleven pages of the Nineteenth Century and After, that Dr. Samuel Johnson was "the spiritual ancestor of Mr. Samuel Pickwick." He did not claim, of course, that Dickens took the character of Johnson and consistently adapted it to his purpose. Such an idea, in fact, Mr. Thompson regarded as absurd. He was content, he said, to suggest that Dickens did have Johnson in mind when he thought of Pickwick; that Boswell was certainly one of the many influences determining the character of Dickens' first serious work; that definite incidents related by Boswell were used, at least as raw material for definite incidents in "Pickwick"; and that "the subtle flavor of the mighty Doctor clings to the leading character throughout."

Well, there can be no question that Mr. Thompson made out an excellent case, although one that was clearly capable of "infinite argument," providing, incidentally, most delightful literary fare for all who understand anything of the secret joy of such researches. The discovery of actual prototypes for famous, or even minor, characters in fiction has, indeed, an attraction all its own. It is not so much that the inquiry "gets one anywhere," as that it causes one to sojourn, for a time, in such excellent company, to renew old and well-loved acquaintances, and to see some of them perhaps in a new light. Dickens is, of course, a mine of wealth for prospectors along these lines, and the work of exploration is still being carried on with vigor.

One of the latest discoveries is that of Mr. E. Basil Lupton, who, in the current number of The Dickensian, discusses the possibility of Oliver Goldsmith having been the prototype of Mr. Mell, the much-enduring usher in the establishment of Mr. Creakle, at Salem House, as described in "David Copperfield." "John Forster's 'Life of Oliver Goldsmith,'" he says, "dedicated to his friend, Charles Dickens, was published in 1848, and it is a reasonable assumption that the book was read by the novelist. In the spring of 1849, Dickens began to write 'David Copperfield,' and Mr. Mell, the flute-playing assistant to Mr. Creakle, the schoolmaster, appears early in the tale." Mr. Lupton then goes on to point out what he regards as the "four essential points in the prototype," namely, the shabby genteel appearance, the flute-playing, the occupation of school usher, and the sneer evoked at the claim to be a gentleman. Oliver Goldsmith was, of course, for a time, when a young man in London, an usher in a school, and his great hobby was flute-playing. He seems to have been popular with the boys, telling them stories, joining in their games, and entertaining them, every now and again, with a tune on his flute. Oliver, however, had no dignity, and on one occasion when, after a performance on his flute, he waxed enthusiastic on the subject of music, and described it as a "valuable accomplishment for a gentleman," one of the boys taunted him with the inquiry as to whether he really regarded himself as a gentleman.

Those who are familiar with "David Copperfield" will, of course, see the similarities of the two stories, that of Oliver Goldsmith and Mr. Mell. The scene in the schoolroom at Salem House comes very vividly to mind; Mr. Mell, with his hand on David Copperfield's shoulder, confronting James Steerforth, putting all the dignity he is capable of into the remark, "And when you make use of your position of favoritism here, sir, to insult a gentleman—only to be interrupted by Steerforth's callous jibe, 'A what?—where is he?'" True, it is difficult to imagine Oliver Goldsmith as ever quite as genteel or quite as shabby as Mr. Mell, and certainly he must have played the flute much better; for has not David Copperfield left this record of Mr. Mell's efforts, "My impression is, after many years of consideration, that there never can have been anyone in the world who played

worse"? Still, these are only details, which do not affect the main issue, that Oliver may well have been the prototype of Mr. Creakle's assistant.

Editorial Notes

WHATEVER reasons Dr. Edward Benes, Foreign Minister for Tzecho-Slovakia, may offer for the formation of the little entente between his country, Rumania, and Jugo-Slavia, the salient fact remains that all three are vitally concerned with holding what they already have. They are the heirs of the erstwhile Austria-Hungary. Rumania has a large share of the former Hungary, Tzecho-Slovakia takes a piece out of Hungary's west and northwest territories, while Jugo-Slavia now has the former crownlands of Austria and Hungary to the south. It is not enough for them to be united in a common cause against Hungary, the disturber and dark horse, to establish order in their economic relations, or to form a sound barrier against possible troubles from within. The tripartite entente knows the need of an effectual barrier against the day when their neighbors may seek to get back what in the past they took away from their rightful owners. If it means anything, however, it is that the world has realized, much to its surprise, that an Austro-Hungarian Empire is unnecessary for the stabilization of central Europe or for preventing the explosion of the proverbial gunpowder barrel of the Balkans.

REPORTS from all over the United States appear to indicate a much improved situation with relation to the shortage of teachers. In fact, several prominent educators have expressed themselves as satisfied that the grave problem which existed at the close of the war is fast on the way to a satisfactory solution. The widespread salary-raising movement and the awakening of the people to a larger interest in educational matters have been important factors in improving the teachers' situation. In Texas, especial efforts for the welfare of the teachers have been made, and a thousand school districts have taken steps to erect for them homes which shall be not only well appointed and comfortable, but also have adequate land for small gardens. Movements of this character are certain to be an important aid in the efforts to induce qualified young men and women to enter the teaching profession.

A RISE in fares has caused a run on halfpennies in England. A picture is drawn in a contemporary newspaper of a traveler advancing to the booking office at a railway station ostentatiously holding a halfpenny, while a score of avaricious eyes settle upon it and threaten petty larceny. A halfpenny at the present time to some people may appear to be worth its weight in gold, as the saying is. The demand is for a threehalfpenny coin to meet the increased price of fares and other payments. The business of a bus conductor is not a bed of roses, and a happy man he would be if the Mint supplied his "fares" with small nickel coins to meet their need. He does not go into the causes of the necessity of a threehalfpenny bit, nor recognize it as a sign of greater spending power of the people; all he wants is a peaceful journey and less argument on the part of those who are not owners of the necessary change.

It is the proud boast of many business firms that they have served the public for over a hundred years, or more, some even two or three hundred years, but the cake is taken easily by the Brandon Flint-Working Industry in Suffolk, England, which has been carried on continuously for several thousand years, and the workmen claim that they are the lineal descendants of the flint workers of the neolithic age. The picks which they use to excavate the flints from the beds of chalk are of precisely the same pattern as the neolithic implements formed from the antlers of the red deer. At the present day the flint workers are employed in making gun-flints, of which they can turn out 16,000 to 18,000 a week. They also get the credit of making palaeolithic and neolithic flint weapons, to satisfy the demand for "prehistoric weapons," which are said to puzzle the very elect.

EVERY fresh link in the chain of mutual understanding binding nations together is welcome. There is great variety in the nature of these links. Of those which are still in the forge here is one: Great Britain is expressing her admiration for Serbian bravery in a practical memorial, a gift of books to form a representative library in Belgrade. There have been received for this purpose, by the South Slav subcommittee of the entente committee started by the Royal Society of Literature, eleven tons of books from various sources, in addition to hundreds of pounds' worth of books from the South Kensington Museum. This gift represents an effort to help in the reconstruction of the Serbian libraries destroyed or dispersed during the war.

AN INTERESTING suggestion was made during the British imperial press conference, which recently concluded its meetings and itinerary in Canada, by Lord Atholstan, proprietor of several Canadian newspapers, to the effect that the press of the United States should be represented at future conferences of the kind. The proposal is peculiarly significant at a time like the present when the tie of language, despite the apparent instability of international relations generally, shows more signs of strength than ever before in history. That the regularized friendly intercourse of all the British-speaking press should be under practical consideration offers a pleasing illustration of this deep-rooted, if unofficial, entente.

Use of the seaplane in the fishing industry seems likely to become quite extensive, if various proposals which have been made are carried out. On both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, plans for using seaplanes in the detection of large schools of fish have been given consideration, and now comes an announcement that the whale fishermen about Greenland and Iceland are talking of the employment of seaplanes in their vocation. An important consideration in proposals of this character is naturally the large expense involved in maintaining high-powered seaplanes.